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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe Starts Realignment

Moral Might Not Restricted

Superstructures of Right

¶ **Occupation**—Bass drums, tubas, tanks, motorized batteries—heavy music and heavy militancy—rumble and roll into the Sudetenland as Reichsführer Hitler's storm troops march into the latest bulge in Germany's expanding frontier. "Never will this land be torn from the Reich," declares Herr Hitler, as he triumphantly follows his armies. "Liberator!" cry the multitudes. The bass drums and tubas boom and blare "Deutschland über Alles" and the Horst Wessel song. The Sudeten Free Corps, in mufti, give over their task to troopers in gray. Another hour of impressive triumph is registered for Adolf Hitler.

¶ **The second** "peaceful conquest" begins to restore Germany to its old pre-war contour; already makes the Reichsführer the "strong man of Europe"; brings impressively home to treaty-makers the weakness of treaties based on less than fundamentals of righteousness. The Treaty of Versailles, now blotted with the tears of Czechoslovakia and torn by the wills of those who scorned its injustices as much as its restrictions, still remains as a warning to those who are now reshaping the map of Europe. As tubas blare and tanks rumble, "collective security" withdraws from European councils (even as the Czechs withdraw from Sudetenland) with blushes for its friends. They are saying that power politics—a politely labeled "four-power cooperation" agreement—mark the retreat of international statesmanship to a pre-war basis. But let no one be deceived. A "collective security" remains. It is that collective security which resides in the spiritual understanding that divine justice is still operative, and that anything less than that is, in the final analysis, inoperative.

¶ **Evacuation**—And so Czechoslovakia carries out its progressive withdrawal from Sudetenland. A bewildered populace marks the change as old friends hastily depart with what possessions they can gather and readjustments are made for a new regime. In the Czech Army there are bitter faces. Citations earned while fighting for the Allies are scornfully returned to donors. Czechoslovakians are muttering that not only have the big democracies "let them down" but, by their vacillations prior to the act, have prevented the Czechs from making as good a bargain as they otherwise might have done.

¶ **So today, deserted** by democratic friends, surrounded by exacting neighbors, the artificial democracy [concocted for divers motives during a period when men were still bitter, still fearful, from war's aftermath] shrinks within itself, seeks solace in its inherent virtues, while creditors in the racial market demand their pound of minorities—Poland already having received territory in the Teschen area, and Hungary being promised "negotiations" to settle its minorities claim. • Thus, as a nation, Czechoslovakia is faced with a tremendous moral behest. It may not prove its strength as a military power—but it may prove its moral integrity, its spiritual poise.

¶ **Retrospection** — Britain and France today prepare a sort of apologia for their parallel foreign policies which perhaps achieved the only possible present basis of reconciliation with the dictatorships. As Prime Minister Chamberlain meets with his Cabinet prior to reporting to Parliament and facing the attacks of both Laborites and recalcitrant Conservatives over his "Munich peace," the French Government busies itself with an attempt to gain Parliamentary approval of its foreign policy. Both governments realize that they have paid high for present peace; their task will be to show where the purchase is worth the price. Mr. Chamberlain's Government, embarrassed with fewer commitments under the Versailles Treaty, has the easier task. M. Daladier's Government, realizing that the Munich agreement immeasurably weakens French influence in central and southeastern Europe, may have more difficulty in developing the theme of a new security built on new European relations.

¶ **Appreciation**—"The prayers of millions were answered" by the Munich pact," declares Prime Minister Chamberlain as he replies to denunciations of his foreign policy by critics in Parliament and the Cabinet. "I am too much of a realist to believe that we are going to achieve our paradise in a day. We have only laid the foundation of peace. The superstructure has not even been begun." • Ah, but if the foundation actually has been laid through the prayers of millions, the superstructure may be seen as already completed, for in the most realistic way imaginable the superstructure of any abiding peace must exist in the realm of incorruptible ideas. Thus the material evidences, which may seem far from "paradise" today, will continue to grow less threatening as men spiritually realize more of the infinite capacity of Principle to govern the world aright.

Democratic Rifts Shown By Convention

Hurley and several other leaders fail to attend gathering dominated by the Curley forces.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While James M. Curley, Democratic gubernatorial nominee dominated the week-end Democratic State Convention, which took on the appearance of a vociferous Curley rally, the conclave served as another unmistakable proof of the disunity problem facing the party in the forthcoming election.

The absence of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, Richard M. Russell, all defeated candidates for Governor, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, and numerous others, constituted a thunderous silence of present opposition to the reascendance of Mr. Curley to party leadership by his comeback victory on Sept. 20.

Any or all of these leaders may yet board the Curley election machine in order to save the Democratic Party from its first gubernatorial defeat in eight years, but to date none has exhibited willingness to participate in a Curley parade.

Nothing for Hurley

Nor did the party convention extend to Governor Hurley any aid in forgetting the fact that he is the only Democratic Chief Executive to be denied a second term by his own party. Although the convention delegates named and praised every other major Democratic officeholder, including members of Congress, the convention failed to mention Governor Hurley by name and afforded him only indirect commendation.

This slight was deliberate despite the fact that the various speakers, from Mr. Curley through to the minor office candidates, all pleaded for and anticipated Democratic unity for the November election. Each office holder realized that a Democratic victory for Governor depends entirely upon the success of present attempts at unity.

Of course, the Republican leaders hope the present Democratic disaffection will continue through the Nov. 8 election, and that those dissatisfied with the record of Mr. Curley will either vote Republican or refuse to cast any gubernatorial vote.

Curley Document

The platform adopted by the convention was almost entirely a Curley document, containing practically all the issues he has supported for several years. Even the much-criticized sidewalk projects of the 1935-36 Curley administration were inserted in the platform.

The economy pledge brought chuckles from observers who quickly recalled that the Ely, Curley and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weigh Justice of Railroad Wage Cut

Wide World

Harry A. Millis — **Walter P. Stacy** — **James M. Landis**

President Roosevelt's three-man Emergency Commission started hearings Sept. 30 in the Caucus Room of the House Office Building, Washington, to study demands of Class 1 railroads for a 15 per cent wage cut. Also involved in the Commission's deliberations is the threat of a strike by 900,000 railroad workers.

Photograph shows members of the Commission as they opened the hearings. Professor Millis is head of the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago, Mr. Stacy is Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, and Mr. Landis is Dean of the Harvard Law School.

Rail Labor Spokesman Asserts Pay Cut Obviated by Increasing Business: Financial Page.

Supreme Court Resumes With Two Places Vacant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—At the stroke of high noon today, to the cry of "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" from the frock-coated ceremonial officer, seven black-robed justices of the Supreme Court took their seats in the hearing room of the gleaming marble court building, and the portentous 1938-39 term began.

Two chairs were empty at the start. One was that of the Former Justice Cardozo. Another was Mr. Justice McReynolds, who did not appear with his colleagues.

First act of Chief Justice Hughes was to pay the Court's tribute to the late Mr. Justice Cardozo. The latter, he declared, had "special qualities for the judicial service" making his career "one of the most illustrious in our annals." When the place of Mr. Justice Holmes became empty, said the Chief Justice slowly, Mr. Cardozo was chosen "in response to widespread recognition of the fitness of his appointment."

The Court's meeting was brief and perfunctory. But public interest was intense, filling the big chamber to capacity and leaving crowds in the corridors unable to enter. This interest resolves itself primarily in two questions confronting the Court behind the diverse cases at issue:

Will the succession of decisions favorable to the New Deal, which has continued without any major exception since the Roosevelt court reorganization fight, continue? And—

Who will be the President's choice to fill the empty seat of Mr. Justice Cardozo, kindly, detached, intellectual member of the so-called "liberal" wing, whose philosophical companion many see in Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School?

As the Court met, the line-up was

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Chinese Junk Crosses Pacific

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—By wind, and wind alone, a rickety Chinese junk today was almost within sight of San Pedro, last port o' call of a daring conquest of the Pacific.

Lifting a slatternly spread of canvas to catch the breeze, the $250 craft poked out of Shanghai July 11—83 days ago.

The skipper, rated a landlubber by old salts, was Dr. E. Allen Petersen of Los Angeles.

With him were his young Japanese bride and two Russian seamen he hired to navigate by the stars and a compass.

No radio or other modern gadgets relieved the primitive simplicity of the voyage. But through furious storms and tiresome doldrums the junk kept on its course nearly a quarter way around the world.

Coast guardsmen estimated the 36-foot Oriental craft might reach port tonight or tomorrow. It was sighted off the California coast last week.

Business Denies Dies Charges Of Fascist Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — The boldly wielded tar brush of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which splattered certain "huge industrialists" last week with the same disregard for documentation and evidence previously shown at the expense of labor leaders was protested today by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Charles R. Hook, President of the Association and also of the American Rolling Mill Company, declared that the general allegations made before the Committee earlier "must inevitably be a reflection on all industrialists," and demanded an investigation which would fix any blame there may be in such definitive manner as to clear from suspicion all industrialists unfairly subjected to suspicion by what has already been said.

John C. Metcalf, Committee investigator, had told the Committee headed by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas that there was sufficient evidence in hand to warrant further inquiry into whether the German-American Bund was financed by "high-up Fascist-minded industrialists."

Mr. Dies answered Mr. Hook promptly with a statement that he would be glad to conduct the detailed investigations into Fascist influence of "certain industrialists," but that it would take two years and $150,000 to do so. In other words, he left the answer up to Congress.

It is obvious that the shoe is pinching the other foot now. Earlier in the Committee "investigations" Mr. Dies allowed witnesses to take the stand and make sweeping charges of Communist influence against labor organizations and labor leaders.

Now the industrialists are being tarred in the same generous and cavalier manner. But while protesting against this type of treatment at the expense of industrialists Mr. Hook commended the Committee for "bringing out the extent to which the Communist Internationale operates in this country through seemingly patriotic organizations," and said that it "has performed a genuine service already in exposing the machinations of Communism."

Whether the Committee will pay any more attention to the demands of the National Association of Manufacturers for a fact-finding investigation to clear up suspicion of Fascist influence among industrialists than it has already paid to demands of labor leaders for investigation to clear up charges of Communist influence is doubted. The propensity of the Committee to listen to sensational and sweeping charges from zealots of all kinds without demanding proof has tended to bring it into disrepute here. Its funds are reported exhausted. Whether it carries on with its investigation depends on whether Congress grants it more funds when it next meets. There are indications that instead of being given more funds it may itself be investigated as to how it spent what money it has already had.

Mr. Hook's letter said:

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, meeting on Sept. 30, formally directed that I urge upon you the fullest investigation of these charges so that the names of those giving financial support or moral encouragement to such alien movements can be identified before the public.

This Changing World

Resumption of Recovery—An Opportunity to Press Forward With Economic Revival as a Peace Agent—America and the Economic World

By H. B. Elliston

A well-known market prognosticator, who had assured his clients that war—and a market nose-dive—was inevitable this fall, covered up his tracks last Wednesday by telegraphically advising his clients to "buy the market" in the event of a four-power agreement at Munich. The four powers did agree and judging from the subsequent recovery on world markets, the prognosticator's clients did "buy the market." At any rate, traders in general turned bullish. So the economic man expressed the "universal sense of relief" with which Secretary Hull described the reception of the Munich agreement.

Economic recovery is a great dissolvent of international and national animosities. When people are oppressed with want and joblessness and insecurity, all their other grievances come to the surface. This was the case in Sudetenland. Without the last depression the self-determination of the German element in Czechoslovakia would have been robbed of a powerful spur. Indeed, Adolf Hitler mightn't have become Chancellor of Germany. For the Nazi leader was the dissatisfied voice of economic trouble as well as of national aspiration. In prosperity there is little time or inclination for discontent.

It has been proposed that the United States could fortify world peace by calling another world economic conference. More than a hint that such a parley is desirable is read in the President's second peace message. The hint, I think, is only in the mind of the wishful reader.

I have tried to read between the lines of the "You, Mr. Chancellor" communication, but I don't find any such suggestion. No doubt Mr. Roosevelt is just as eager as any peace-lover to see the establishment of economic as well as military disarmament. But Europe has to afford more evidence than appeared at Munich of a restoration of intra-European harmony before any all-in parley can be thought of.

Recovery Better Than Conference

In point of fact, the world at the present time stands in far greater need of American economic recovery than of an American-inspired world conference, for the United States is the bellwether of the economic world. I once heard a German economist argue that the United States could withstand a world depression far better than the world could withstand an American depression. This seems to have been proved by the events of the last 15 months.

After the spectacular run-down of the American economy in August last year the nations one-by-one began to feel its ill effects. It was an almost imperceptible atrophy. This spring Great Britain got caught in the downward spiral.

"It can hardly be necessary," wrote the Midland Bank of London, "to emphasize the importance of the slump in the United States in bringing about a business recession in this country."

There are even those who say that one of the compelling reasons for Herr Hitler's solicitude for the Sudetens was the creaking state of the German economy. At any rate, it is not without significance that the Czech crisis was preceded by a crisis on the Berlin Boerse last July.

But this spread of economic distress testified more to world interdependence than to American power. It used to be platitudinous to say that nations were interdependent, for it was obvious that the world was tied together when there were commercial and monetary links for all to see. However, the nexus hasn't been so apparent since the nations began to try to live behind barricades—tariff walls topped with all manner of new-fangled barbed wired entanglements and independent monetary systems. Yet interdependence, though obscured, has nevertheless remained a fact of economic activity, as is demonstrated by the history of the last 15 months.

The World Market Still Leads

The reason? The world market is still the master market, and it will remain so as long as people insist upon using materials made outside their country and upon making materials that cannot be wholly consumed at home.

The German economist I have quoted, implied that the United States is the least dependent country in the world. Perhaps he is right. But who, after last week's events, can doubt that the American economic system is tied to the world's. It was then plain for even the layman to see that all American markets were riveted to political Europe. Indeed, they rose or fell according to the state of mind of one man, Chancellor Hitler.

The theory that any country, even the least dependent, could remain isolated smacked of the ridiculous when confronted with the spectacle of New York brokers crowding around radios which brought them the latest news from Europe.

In saying that an American recovery would be universally decisive I might be regarded as implying that the American contribution is one-way. This is not the case. When the bottom fell through the American economy last August, nothing kept it going on its sub-normal level more than the maintenance of the foreign demand for American products. That demand, it is true, slackened when the world felt the full force of the American depression. Yet, according to a story I heard on Saturday, it was a big foreign order for scrap steel early last June that supplied the impetus which pulled the American economy out of the doldrums, for the rise in American prices started in the scrap steel market.

Now the recovery, according to the signs and the sign-readers, appears to be getting its second breath. And the tocsin "buy the market" will buoy up the world with an American demand for foreign materials as the world earlier this year buoyed up America with its demand for American materials. This means work, and work is more satisfying than conferences.

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Drink Problem: Research Body Seeks Solution

Council plans unprejudiced report of liquor's effect on individual and society as a whole.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — Convinced the "problem of alcohol has become one of the major perplexities of our civiliation," and that society's effort to educate itself out of this problem has almost collapsed in recent years, the American Association for the Advancement of Science today initiated a national movement "to seek solutions through a program of unprejudiced research and education."

A group of distinguished natural scientists and industrialists will direct the enterprise, acting as the 15-man Executive Committee of a new unit of the Association to be known as the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol; and their first work will be to conduct a "thorough, unbiased, and strictly scientific investigation of the problems related to the control of alcoholic beverages." At their head will be Dr. Karl M. Bowman of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Harry H. Moore, United States Public Health Service, has been chosen Director of the Council's activities, with headquarters in New York City.

Council Plans Action

The Council holds that solution of the alcohol problem is one of the major tasks of today, and that nothing can be accomplished through application of force. It believes the answer lies in gathering all facts pertaining to the liquor problem and using them to base a plan of action. Primary objective of the Council is the seeing that they get wide publicity.

The Council finds three stages of attacking the problem of alcohol—research, education, and control. At the same time it emphasizes that it will avoid conclusions arrived at by assumptions or prejudiced opinion, and that it will not engage in propaganda, lobbying for liquor control, or participating in political campaigns.

It will, instead, confine itself to research, integrating the results of all research, arriving at conclusions based on research, presenting the facts in suitable form to interested groups, and encouraging intelligent discussion of facts.

Three Broad Divisions

The Council's investigation will be divided into three broad divisions. It will study the effect of alcohol upon the individual, compile statistics and records on liquor's effect upon society, and study the effectiveness of various measures of industrial and legal control which have been attempted or which may be proposed. The Council holds that only when such data is available will society be able to set out intelligently to meet the problem of alcohol.

The Council recalls that with the enactment of prohibition, education about alcohol stopped in most communities and propaganda — both "wet" and "dry"—took its place. It believe this must be replaced by a calmer appraisal of the situation.

In summing up the liquor problem of today, the Council holds that prohibition was not successful, since a large number of law-enforcement officers, with funds totalling many millions of dollars, were unable to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages between 1920 and 1933. Repeal, on the other hand, has not been successful, the Council stresses, adding that excesses and abuses are evident.

Two Specific Evils

It asserts that both wets and drys recognize that at least two specific evils of liquor are alcoholism and highway accidents due to the use of alcohol.

The Council announces that its educational plan, based upon the results of its research, will be divided into five categories. They are:

1. Introduction into schools and colleges of information on alcohol.
2. Information for parents and

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Chamberlain Claims Peace Basis Built; Retreat, Critics Say

Duff Cooper leads attacks in House of Commons on the Munich accord giving Sudetenland to Reich—London gives assurance to Paris that Anglo-German resolution against war is not to affect French ties.

"It lays the foundation of European peace": This was Prime Minister Chamberlain's assessment of the Munich agreement before the Commons today.

"It was a surrender to brute force": This was the charge of the Opposition as debate also heard an attack by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who resigned in protest over Britain's foreign policy: Page 1.

Dismemberment of Czechoslovakia meanwhile continued. Reichsführer Hitler rode in triumph behind his Army into the Sudeten area. At Eger he spoke of the "march to a great German future." Polish troops occupied Teschen. Hungary and Prague planned to negotiate over territorial concessions: Page 4.

The Republic that was Czechoslovakia begins to assess the grave meaning of its territorial and economic losses, looking to the consolidation of its remnant of territory with the aid of a £10,000,000 British loan with added credits under consideration: Pages 1 and 4.

Earlier, the Premier moved to reassure France, disturbed over the Anglo-German communiqué which followed the Munich meeting. Mr. Chamberlain in a personal letter to M. Daladier extended the "spirit of the no more war" declaration to include France as well: Page 4.

King George, previous to the session of Parliament, lauded the nation's calm, praised the Prime Minister for his peace efforts, and gave thanks for avoidance of the horrors of war: Page 4.

England Must Be Prepared, Duff Cooper Tells House; Premier Defends Policy

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Hammering home again and again his conviction that he had given the world's millions what they wanted more than anything else—escape from the stark horrors of war—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today defended the "peace of Munich" before the House of Commons.

Loudly cheered by his supporters, and vigorously attacked by the Opposition, the Prime Minister declared he had "nothing to withdraw or regret."

He anounced an immediate £10,000,000 loan to Czechoslovakia from the Bank of England. An additional £20,000,000 to bring the credits up to the total requested by Prague will be considered later, he said.

Tribute to Roosevelt

Mr. Chamberlain in his speech paid tributes to President Roosevelt and to his fellow signatories of the Munich agreement, Reichführer Hitler and Premiers Mussolini and Daladier.

"The messages of President Roosevelt, so fairly and yet so persuasively made, showed how the voice of the most powerful nation in the world could make itself heard across 3,000 miles of ocean and sway the minds of men in Europe," said the Prime Minister.

Immediately upon the opening of the House, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, who resigned Oct. 1 in protest against the Government's foreign policy, rose to explain his position. He declared that Britain must be prepared to fight against any other attempt by any nation to dominate Europe by force, and added:

"For that principle we must ever be ready to fight, for on the day we are not prepared to fight for it, we shall have forfeited our Empire, our liberty, and our independence."

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, following Mr. Chamberlain's declaration, branded the Munich agreement as a "victory for brute force."

Discarding of Weapons

Mr. Chamberlain, before he finished, set for himself this task: "Gradual removal of hostility between nations until they feel they can safely discard their weapons one by one."

To this he promised to put his hand and brain "before I hand my office to a younger man."

He admitted that the four men at Munich had laid "only the founda-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Hitler Tells Sudetens Land Will Never Be Torn From Grasp of Germany

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND, Oct. 3 (AP)—Adolf Hitler personally assumed power over this former Czechoslovak territory in a triumphant military procession today and declared that "never will this land be torn from the Reich."

Following his armies through the heart of Sudetenland he made two stops to accept guardianship of all Sudeten Germans and invite them to join "our march into a great German future."

At Wildenau, on the frontier, Sudeten National Socialist Leader Konrad Henlein symbolically handed the entire Sudeten territory to him. At Eger he was welcomed by cheering inhabitants and formally took the Sudeten Capital into his expanding Germany.

Through the 17-mile ride from Wildenau to Eger Chancellor Hitler was acclaimed as a liberator. The Führer rode, standing in an open automobile, his face solemn and his arm ever raised in salute.

The cortege moved slowly through lines of cheering people. Soldiers were stationed at intervals along the route.

Two armored cars preceded Herr Hitler and Herr Henlein, who rode with him. Behind their car came Gen. Walther von Reichenau, Army Corps Commanding Officer; Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister; and Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police organizations.

Speech in Eger

The Führer spoke in the market place of Eger, one of the "capitals" of Sudetenland, from a platform colorfully surrounded by flower girls in their picturesque costumes.

"Over this Germany, this Greater Germany, is its shield, is its sword as protection," the Führer declared.

He stepped unexpectedly before cheering crowds at Eger, in the third and most populous of the four Sudetenland zones his troops will occupy by Oct. 8.

Almost half of the six minutes of his speech was taken up by the crowds, cheering and hailing their "liberator."

"I greet not only you, but the entire Sudetenland, which in a few days will belong to the Reich," he told them.

"Welded together in unity we must stand together. All must support each other.

"Deutschland is happy over these days.

"Not only you—the whole nation—is experiencing these days with you.

"The whole nation rejoices with you.

"Your happiness is that of the 75,000,000 in the Reich that was hitherto."

The Führer evidently was referring to the fact that Germany's population soon will be almost 80,000,000.

"Similarly, your sufferings of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Links in Christianity's Chain

Humanity lifted from the bondage of materialism to spiritual conception of true being.

First of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the Bible has been and continues to be the most popular book ever written, so Christianity, which interprets and embodies the theme of the New Testament, has been the most influential of all religions in shaping the course of human history. And furthermore, Christianity has been the compelling force which has served most successfully in elevating the race. No other body of religious doctrine has been so potent in lifting humanity from the darkness of material bondage into the way of righteous living.

Christianity in its various aspects has brought to mankind the glorious hope of individual salvation, of man's ultimate perfection, and of eternal life. It has withstood the devastating influence of paganism, has successfully resisted the impact of atheism, and has continuously spread its aegis of salvation and loveliness over ever-widening areas of the earth's surface. There are remaining but few and unimportant regions of the inhabited world which have not in some measure felt the beneficent influence of its saving grace.

No other religion has so generally benefited its adherents; none other has brought such demonstrable proof of the ever-presence of God, the divine All-Father, and of man in God's likeness as spiritual and perfect. Through the demonstration of its divine Principle, it has lifted the sick from beds of pain, rescued the sinning from the effects of evil-doing, dispersed the clouds of misery and despair from

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Christianity's History

On page 1 today begins the first of a series of 56 articles on "Links in Christianity's Chain" by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore. This series brings into focus the struggles, persecutions, and triumphs which have helped to shape the course of history over a period of nearly 2,000 years.

In the Boston Section:

Hurley may call special session of Legislature to handle storm expenditures.

Landis asks quick Council action on Plan E.

Northeastern dedicates new building.

Flood-affected industries may leave New England unless help is given, says Associated Industries.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Teaching Children to Enjoy Libraries Termed Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 1—The use of library books by children in their home-study work will prove an effective aid to them in adult life, in the opinion of Dr. Carter Alexander of Teachers' College, Columbia University. While certain types of home study might well be abolished, to eliminate it all would serve to throw the whole burden of child education on parents and teachers, he told the New York Library Association Conference here yesterday.

"When an elementary child has learned to use library materials effectively on his own," Dr. Alexander said, "he has actually learned how to do something he will need all his life. If he ever amounts to anything, he will be doing just that long after he has forgotten who taught him to do it, or when, or how."

Dr. Alexander scored the practice of parents, teachers, and librarians "carrying" children in their study work, leaving them unprepared for actualities when these children grown up, are "pitched into 40 years of adult life where they must work with library material on their own."

Miss Mildren Batchelder of the American Library Association, another speaker, held that much reading was prompted by suggestion or the fact that certain books were near at hand.

"The existence of a school or public library does not necessarily mean a good library with appropriate books for children and young people," she said, "and only in a limited way is the reading guidance given by the librarian recognized as the important factor which it could and should be if provided everywhere. A significant change in the quality of young people's reading will come when and as the reading guidance of librarians is commonly available."

The changing school library adapts itself to changing education, was the theme of an address by Dr. George Wiley, Associate Commissioner of Education of New York State.

In an afternoon session, Nora Beust, of the Office of Education in Washington, called adolescent youth "probably the largest potential reading public the library has."

"Young people want a philosophy," she said. "They think everyone but themselves has one. The young people's librarian has the tools and the information to guide young people in finding fruitful and significant ways of living within adolescence."

Things that do not change—great books of the past, and poetry—were contrasted to the changing ideas in library work by Miss Amelia Munson of the New York Public Library. Quoting Virginia Woolf that "the poet is always contemporary," she insisted that it was the librarians' obligation to be conscious of these timeless things as well as the best seller."

Briton Explains Crown's Idealism

TORONTO—The various parts of the British Empire are held together by common allegiance to the Crown, which not only is an administrative system, but stands for certain ideals in which the whole Empire shares, Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute of London, said in a recent address here to junior directors and directors of the Canadian National Exhibition. Among factors binding the Empire units are confidence, optimism, and a sense of friendliness, which are, after all, but manifestations of three basic Christian principles, faith, hope and charity, he said.

"In essential things unity, in doubtful things liberty, and in all things charity" was a motto he gave the juniors.

The primary function of the Imperial Institute is to collect and disseminate research and technical information for the development of raw materials throughout the British Empire, he explained. Its exhibition galleries are equipped to tell the story of the Empire units, and half a million visitors, of whom half are children, pass through them annually.

World Affairs Notebook

Sanctity of Treaties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Europe appears on the threshold of a new set of treaties to replace the shattered fabric of 1919. The League of Nations considers severing its Covenant from the Treaty of Versailles.

International law recognizes the following rules regarding treaties: Changes in government do not affect treaties, which are between States. Changes in circumstances are not valid reasons for violating treaties. Duress on signer has no effect on legal force of treaty. Violation by one party, if proved or admitted, frees other party from obligations.

Examples of treaty violation, non-observance, and abrogation include:

1830—Russia suppresses Polish Constitution on ground of Polish revolt.
1846—Austria takes Cracow by force, violating free city treaty with Russia and Prussia.
1848—Lamartine declares Congress of Vienna treaties, 1815, void for France.
1870—Russia denounces neutralization of Black Sea under Treaty of Paris, 1856.
1908—Austria violates Berlin treaties of 1878 by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1912—United States exempts own coastwise vessels from Panama Canal tolls, violating Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901. Exemption repealed in 1914.
1914—Germany violates Belgian neutrality.
1922—France occupies Ruhr, Italy quits Triple Alliance, stretching Versailles provisions.
1931-to date—Japan violates Four-Power Treaty, Pact of Paris, and League Covenant by invasions of China.
1935—Italy invades Ethiopia, violating League Covenant, Pact of Paris, and treaty with Ethiopia.
1935—Germany announces air force in existence, scrapping military clauses of Versailles. In steady succession, Rhineland is reoccupied (1936), navy strengthened, and Austria taken (1938).

Other post war treaties violated or abrogated include St. Germain (Austria); Trianon (Hungary); Neuilly (Bulgaria); and Locarno.

The Treaty of Lausanne was peaceably revised in 1936 to permit Turkey to remilitarize the Straits.

A Monday Feature

Czech Plight Called Worse Than If Kaiser Had Won War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Charles Pergler, Dean of National University Law School and first Czechoslovak representative to the United States, said yesterday the "Czechs after 20 years are suffering a worse fate than a victorious Germany and Austria-Hungary would have imposed."

Mr. Pergler addressed a Unitarian congregation. He served in the Czechoslovak Parliament, was his country's Minister to Japan, and was formerly Secretary to Thomas G. Masaryk, first Czech President.

Franco Praises Duce

BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 3 (AP)—Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco told Italian Legionnaires last night that Premier Mussolini of Italy had saved the world from Bolshevism by his part in the four-power Munich accord "just as he had in Spain."

Speaking at a ceremony commemorating the second anniversary of his accession to the post of Chief of State in Insurgent Spain, General Franco said:

"It is in Spain that the Blackshirt Legions of Rome joined battle with Russia. That crushing victory destroyed in Spain the Bolshevik power which, seeing itself vanquished in our country, took its intrigue into Central Europe. The moment was tragic and nations were afraid before the imminence of a universal conflagration.

"It was then that the spirit of Italy, the collaboration of the Duce, saved Europe and peace. This strong hand was held out to nations and saved the world by waging at Munich a battle against Russia which suffered a decisive check."

'Injustice' Deplored

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 3 (AP)—Karel Cardinal Kaspar, the Archbishop of Prague and Primate of Bohemia, issued a statement last night on the "terrible sacrifice" and "injustice" imposed upon Czechoslovakia by the Munich terms.

"The land of St. Wenceslaus has just been invaded by foreign armies and the 1,000-year-old frontier violated," he said.

"This sacrifice was imposed upon the nation of St. Wenceslaus by one ally and one friend.

"The Primate of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia is praying to God Almighty that the peace efforts prompting this terrible sacrifice will be crowned with permanent success and should they not he prays to the Almighty to forgive all those who impose this injustice on the people of Czechoslovakia."

The head of the Czechoslovak Protestant Church made a similar statement.

Tokyo Felicitates Berlin

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Japan's powerful War Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, on Oct. 1 cabled to Chancellor Hitler "profound felicitations on the brilliant success achieved by Germany in the Czechoslovak issue."

The message was considered further evidence of Japan's desire for close relations with Germany, with which Tokyo is bound by the German-Italian-Japanese anti-Communist pact.

General Itagaki added: "We pray that your country will make further development in its national fortunes and expect that the friendship between the two armies and the two countries, which are bound closely by the anti-Communist principle, will be strengthened further."

Other members of the Cabinet, including Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, sent felicitations to the British, French, Italian, and Czechoslovak Governments as well as to the German.

Lutherans Praise Hitler

VIENNA, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Council of the Austrian Evangelical Lutheran Church telegraphed Chancellor Hitler today thanking him for the "liberation" of Sudeten German territories of Czechoslovakia.

"We Evangelical Austrians who have just returned to the German Fatherland thank you, our Führer, for the liberation of our Sudeten German bretheren," the message said.

Maine's Population To Mount 12 or 15

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Irmela, Heinz, Wolfgang, Ursula, Cordula, Clemens, Hans, Dietrich, Edela and Gottfried von Koschembahr arrived on the liner Paris today with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard von Koschembahr, to settle permanently in the United States.

Herr von Koschembahr, a former German State Railway official, said he left Germany four years ago and went to Switzerland because his great-grandmother on his mother's side was non-Aryan. They came here, he added laughingly, because the Swiss "said our family was too large and would take over the whole labor market." They will live near Portland, Maine.

"My great-grandfather," said Mrs. von Koschembahr, "was Judge James Roosevelt of New York, and his brother was the father of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. My father was the Baron Clement Zedlitz and he married Cornelia Roosevelt of New York."

The von Koschembahrs, incidentally, have three other children. A son, Gerhard, and their oldest daughter, Gisela, 23, have been here for several weeks. Another daughter, Gondula, 19, is in Rio de Janeiro.

G[illegible]an Seaplane [illegible]nds at New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—The German seaplane Nordstern, one of the fleet of flying boats making transatlantic survey flights, was back at the Pan American Airways base here, Oct. 3, after a "routine crossing."

The Nordstern, the first German seaplane to arrive here since the emergency orders calling the German merchant marine home were enforced during the recent European crisis, will proceed to its mother ship, the Friesenland, moored off City Island in Long Island Sound, from which it will be catapulted toward Germany in a few days.

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Franco Promise Of Peace Hints New War Action

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Oct. 3 (AP) — A proclamation by Gen. Francisco Franco promising Insurgent Spain "victorious peace" was believed today to indicate impending new action on the quiet civil war fronts.

General Franco broadcast a belligerent address to his followers Oct. 1, the second anniversary of his accession to the post of Chief of State in Insurgent Spain.

"We can call what has just happened on German soil 'the battle of Munich,'" General Franco declared, "and the price of this victory has been peace."

The General appealed indirectly for the Government's surrender, promising that all who yielded and had "committed no crimes" would have "nothing to fear."

Heavy artillery fire was heard along the northern Spanish border near Bourg-Madame late Oct. 2 from the direction of Tremp.

Government advices indicated a counter-attack had been launched on the upper Catalonian front between Tremp and Sort in an effort to offset Insurgent pressure on the lower Catalonian front in the Ebro River Valley.

Government troops moved into the Tremp sector over the week end, but at nightfall there were no indications of the extent of their drive.

Franco Takes a Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALAMANCA, Spain—Gen. Francisco Franco turned to a classic Spanish word, resounding in its effect and calculated to evoke the romance of Spain's military history of earlier times when he chose "Caudillo" as his title in Insurgent territory.

The first definition of the term by the Spanish Academy is one who, as a head, guides and commands the men of war. The secondary meaning has broadened on occasion to include a person who directs a community, corporation, or trade union; it has been loosely applied to the political boss.

The connotation of the word, however, derives chiefly from its archaic nature; it is not found in common parlance, but more usually in historical writings as a title of prestige and glamour—the sort of epithet which enthusiastic followers would bestow on a chosen leader.

Volunteer Evacuation

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier) (AP)—Spanish Government spokesmen said Oct. 1 that machinery for evacuation of foreign volunteers from Barcelona's Army probably would start running the week of Oct. 3 when a League of Nations Supervisory Committee is expected to arrive.

There were reports of only intermittent air raids by both sides of the civil war as Parliament met at Barcelona and approved Premier Juan Negrin's decision to evacuate foreign warriors. In Geneva a special League committee met to appoint a board of neutral supervisors.

Drink Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

community leaders of the Council's findings.

3. Distribution of information among business establishments, public and private.

4. The Council's educational program calls for enlisting the aid of manufacturers and distributors of alcoholic beverages themselves through informing them of the social effects of alcohol on communities.

5. Publishing and publicizing of findings on different legal and industrial controls which have been tried.

Vicious Circle Seen

Meanwhile, the Council states there may be a growing danger in the renewed activity of the Nation's dry forces, when such activity is not based upon a firm foundation of facts. The Council fears hasty and ineffective action may result.

In reviewing past attempts to exercise some measure of control over alcohol, the Council asserts the only result has been a vicious circle. The steps of this circle are prohibition, bootlegging, and contempt for law, public protest, repeal, excesses and abuses, public protest, and prohibition again.

Members of the executive committee, in addition to Dr. Bowman, include Dr. Hans Clarke of Columbia University, Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association; Dr. F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Luther Gulick, Professor of Government at Columbia University and Director of the Institute of Public Administration, Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York; Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, Professor at Columbia University; Dr. Winfred Overholder of Washington, Dr. A. T. Poffenberger of Columbia University, and Albert W. Whitney, Consulting Director of the National Conservation Bureau.

Nominee Drops Out In Wisconsin Race

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP) — Robert K. Henry, coalition candidate who won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, withdrew from the race Oct. 1 to leave Republican Julius P. Heil alone in the nominated field against Gov. Philip F. La Follette.

Mr. Henry had run on both the Republican and Democratic tickets in the September primary in an effort to consolidate opposition to Mr. La Follette, the Progressive incumbent. By withdrawing, Mr. Henry declared in a statement he was "keeping faith" with the original coalition motives.

"The only way in which this State can be rid of the political adventurers grouped about the La Follette brothers," Mr. Henry said, "is for the majority opposed to this self-seeking dynasty to unite their strength behind one candidate. . . ."

'Bill of Rights' for Radio Backed by Columbia Head

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Freedom of the press, so essential to the public, has its counterpart in radio as freedom of the air.

But, in the opinion of William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, freedom of the air has lacked the clear definition that freedom of the press has attained over a long period of years.

This lack in the much younger radio, which Mr. Paley describes as having become "one of our great mediums of public information and discussion," he has sought to overcome.

He has the definitions. Worked out through study and experience as the head of one of the country's coast to coast networks, he offers them as an important contribution to radio's being as an element in the democratic system.

Editorial Policy Banned

In his own words, here they are, in three categories:

"No. 1. By freedom of the air, I mean that any person or group shall have the right to use the microphone within the limits of decency and the laws of libel. Program balance naturally must be maintained in the practical application of this principle. By program balance I mean that the proportions of all the many kinds of things that go to make up our schedule must coincide as nearly as possible with the desires of the listening public.

"No. 2. No broadcaster or network to have an editorial policy.

"No. 3. No group, no political party in power or the opposition should ever be allowed to control the balance of public discussion on the air. This question of fairness in broadcasting, to my mind is the most important of all."

Mr. Paley, in his enthusiastic campaign in support of a "bill of rights" for the microphone, has presented it in speech and report on several occasions. It's the one thing that he is eager to discuss at every opportunity.

Since putting forward the plan, Mr. Paley reports it has gained widespread attention and backing.

Press and Radio Differ

Mr. Paley went into it, he explains, from the standpoint that there is a wide difference between freedom of the press and freedom of the air.

"The press has the right to take any viewpoint, to espouse any cause, editorially or otherwise, that will be for the welfare of the reading audience," he says. It can do this for the reason that there can be an unlimited number of publications devoted to countless purposes.

"The radio cannot have an editorial policy because the number of broadcasters is rigidly limited for physical reasons, and an editorial attitude on the part of the broadcasters would always carry with it the danger of one side of a vital argument being maintained preponderantly or even exclusively.

"Thus radio must give all sides, all four of them if that many is necessary to clarify a question."

Mr. Paley adds that the last thing anyone in broadcasting desires is Government ownership, and that there should be a minimum of regulation, but "I firmly believe that the definitions of freedom of the air should be adhered to as closely as is the wavelength on which a station operates."

Then he expresses the hope that "the public realize the importance of freedom of broadcasting, for only through it can the listening protection demanded be attained."

© Harris & Ewing

William S. Paley

President of the Columbia Broadcasting System

New York GOP Seeks Funds For Statewide Dewey Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—New York State Republican leaders will start a drive on Monday to raise funds for a war chest to finance their state campaign and to draft plans for Thomas E. Dewey, their gubernatorial candidate, and other nominees for a tour that will take in practically every county. It was said that Mr. Dewey will be particularly active up-state, where he was described as a "legend."

One plan under consideration calls for Mr. Dewey to speak in each of the state's seven judicial districts north of Westchester and thus not risk the danger, as other candidates have in the past, of incurring the displeasure of some county leaders while pleasing others. Thus with his appearance in each judicial district, all leaders can hare in the arrangements to hold open-air meetings. Extensive use of the radio from New York City also has been recommended to the candidates.

Announcement in Mr. Dewey's office today said he had received many telegrams and letters wishing him success in his campaign.

As is the custom, Mr. Dewey will take an active part in the management of his campaign and is known to favor a large number of personal appearances, believing that each appearance may gain additional votes, or win over voters who are "on the fence."

To Continue on Job

Mr. Dewey said his campaign will not interefere with his work as District Attorney and indicated he would personally prosecute the case against James J. Hines, Tammany district leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, Manhattan, whose retrial on policy racket conspiracy charges is on general sessions court calendar to begin on Nov. 14, six days after the election.

The District Attorney expects the trial will last three or four weeks.

If elected, Mr. Dewey will appear in the Hines retrial both as Governor-Elect and District Attorney.

He does not intend to abandon his post as prosecutor if he loses the election, it was said in circles close to him.

The Hines case is ready for trial, it was said at the District Attorney's office, which means that Mr. Dewey will be free to make his campaign, leaving the office in the hands of his staff of 72 assistants.

Mr. Dewey's confidence that he will be elected governor apparently was shared by members of his staff today, although the staff realizes that their chief faces a formidable opponent in Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who has a strong Democratic organization back of him.

La Guardia a Puzzle

The attitude of Mayor La Guardia in the race between Governor Lehman and Mr. Dewey has politicians in all political parties here guessing. It was said in quarters believed to be informed that the Mayor tried several days ago to persuade Mr. Dewey not to make the race against a candidate as strong as Governor Lehman. The Mayor told Mr. Dewey, it was said, that his political future would be gravely jeopardized in the event of a defeat and might well end his career.

Mr. Dewey obviously disregarded this advice and went ahead, although it was known that Governor Lehman was the one man he did not want to run against, it having been the Governor who first projected him into the political picture.

Mr. Dewey, commenting on the situation after his return here from his nomination in Saratoga Springs, saw the issues in the campaign as "larger and more important than the personality of any candidate."

"So far as I am concerned, I approach the campaign with enthusiasm and eagerness to do a big job," he added. He voiced complete satisfaction with his running mates and platform adopted by the Republican State Convention. Mr. Dewey would not discuss details of his campaign or say who would be his campaign manager.

Sweden's Idle Drop 2,000 During Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—According to the statistics of the State Unemployment Committee, 8,400 jobless seeking Government aid were registered in July. This is a reduction of about 2,000 on June, or 18.5 per cent. In July of last year the number of unemployed was 9,800.

Gen. Booth Assails Public's Failure To Help Parollee

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 2 (AP)—The "little mother" of thousands of men in America's prisons, General Maud Ballington Booth of New York City, Co-Commander of the Volunteers of America, told a mass meeting of social workers, penologists, the lay public and members of the American Prison Association tonight that "society has fallen down on the job of befriending the paroled prisoner."

Mrs. Booth's keynote address, "The Three Keys to the Problem," formally opened the five-day national conclave of the American Prison Congress and climaxed a day which included her visit to the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater.

"There are three keys to open the door of hope," the Commander declared, "and to bring to fulfillment the reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoner.

"First, there is the work of those within the walls—those men and women responsible for those whom the law has entrusted to their keeping. Second there are the men themselves. It is absolutely necessary to emphasize repentence for the past. Unless the evil heart, the crooked ways, the unclean thoughts are utterly changed, all that prison can do in education and training, and physical and mental care will be of no avail.

"But suppose the prison does its good work—teaches the men industry, gives them a bettter education, adjusts bodily ailments, opens their darkened minds to a new life and higher ambition and gets them ready to go forth. Granted that there is added to that a true desire on the part of men to make good, a consistent period of new character building and a definite change of heart—there is still the third key, absolutely necessary to swing wide and hopefully open the door of the future. We come to the public itself—the responsibility and the duty of those law-abiding citizens who should rise up and give a fair, square chance to the returning prisoner."

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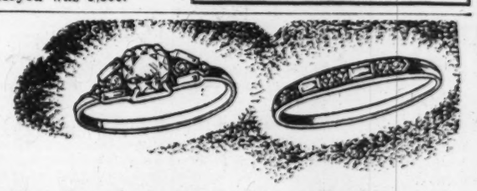
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Links in Christianity's Chain

Humanity lifted from the bondage of materialism to spiritual conception of true being.

(Continued from Page 1)

the sorrowful and needy, and set the feet of heavy-hearted humanity in the way of Life and happiness.

Origin of Spiritual Idealism

It is the hope of the author that a clearer knowledge of the origin, development, and importance of Christianity may aid in bringing to the student of Christian doctrine and polity even a modicum of that intimate understanding of its message which spells salvation and eternal life.

Christianity may be defined as the system of doctrines and precepts set forth and demonstrated by Jesus the Christ. It embodies the meaning, purport, and significance of his teachings and works as variously interpreted by Christians, that is, by those who have accepted his precepts as the way of salvation and life. In order to grasp certain facts fundamental to the teachings of the Nazarene, it is necessary to examine briefly, at least, the background from which this spiritual idealism sprang. The understanding poet declared, "Through the ages, one increasing purpose runs"; and that purpose to the Christian is the gradual unfoldment in human consciousness of the true concept of Deity; that is, a continuous revelation of Truth.

From the polytheism of the ancients to the monotheism of the Christian is a long step—mental, to be sure, but nonetheless remote in the significance of the conception. The vision of Abraham and Moses of the one God may have been, undoubtedly was, of a Deity vastly unlike the clear-cut concept of God as Spirit set forth by Jesus.

The progressive unfoldment in the Hebrew nation of the true concept of God was an evolutionary process. This concept finally came in its fullness to one named Mary, through whose exalted state of consciousness the light of Truth found its unobstructed way. Christ Jesus came upon the scene.

Clarification of Teachings

Christianity definitely, then, is the outgrowth of the teachings and application of the doctrines of the Nazarene as variously understood. Those teachings, developed, explained, and elucidated by a countless number throughout the centuries of the Christian era, have led to a diversity of opinions crystallized in the creeds of the numerous branches of the Christian Church. The parent stock from which stemmed these many vigorous branches has its root in the inspiring biographies of the Founder of Christianity, termed the Four Gospels.

From these sources, combined with the explications and applications of the teachings contained therein, by Paul, by the various members of the band of 12 who constituted the immediate group of disciples, and by numberless adherents since the first century, has evolved that historic Christianity which has encircled the globe.

The unceasing variety of interpretations of its message and the many forms of worship connected therewith have all had the one purpose, to bring to mankind knowledge of God, and a resultant idealism of life, its source, purpose, and meaning. This spiritual idealism embodied in Christianity has brought salvation in its highest concept to the millions who have borne the name of "Christian."

Unfoldment and Growth

The purpose of these articles is to set forth simply and with continuity certain chief events in the development of Christianity, its unfoldment and growth in the minds of men. While it may seem that such a treatment should of necessity include an account of the life of Christ Jesus, the Founder of Christianity, yet that important subject will be touched upon only as it becomes necessary in order to clarify divers situations in the development of the story of Christianity.

The central theme of Christianity, as taught by Jesus, is the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and that the kingdom of God is at hand. A clear understanding of these fundamentals, he assures us, is the way to righteous living, to salvation and eternal life.

It is this central truth, the fact of one God, Father of all, glimpsed and held to by the ancient patriarchs, developed and unfolded progressively by prophets and seers, finally brought to its fullness by Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy, that forms the chain of Christianity which has bound the ages together. It is the tie that has embraced and should still be embracing the peoples of earth, who have accepted the Nazarene as Saviour, Messiah, and Way-shower. One God, one salvation, is the Christian's ideal, however much he may disagree as to the specific way in which these fundamentals are to be interpreted and applied.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Eternality of Truth

Differing Forms of Worship

To the non-Christian, the diversity of doctrine held by the Christian denominations has been a stumbling block, something of a mystery. Have not all Christians the same source book for their understanding of God, of His Christ, and true worship? he questions. Yes, to be sure! But the inability of the human intellect to agree upon the meaning and application of the Nazarene's teachings has led to a greater diversity of doctrine.

Personal interpretation began with Paul, who, of necessity, explained the sayings of Jesus after his own understanding. Others did likewise, and thus arose the multiplicity of doctrines and forms of worship which have characterized the growth and spread of Christianity.

Nothing is more important to mankind than knowledge of God. Salvation is not won through ignorance but through understanding. What is true of the individual is true of the races, of all humanity. The story of the development of Christianity is important first of all because of the ever-increasing evidences of divine direction imparted to Christian leaders. God has been manifest through the consecrated lives of the disciples who have kept the altar fires alight. The combined events of these lives constitute history. Its importance is second only to knowledge of the Scriptures themselves, and of true worship.

Chile Lifts State of Siege To Permit Election Debates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile's "state of seige," authorized by Congress so that the Government can cope with the difficult conditions arising from the unsuccessful Nazi "putsch" on Sept. 5, will be temporarily lifted from Oct. 10 to 30, the Presidential election period.

The Chilean electorate—approximating half a million voters—must choose a successor to President Alessandri on Oct. 23. The term is six years and there are three candidates—Gustavo Ross, rightist, National Coalition; Pedro Aguirre Cerda, leftist, Popular Front; and former President Ibañez, Socialist Revolutionary Alliance, Nazi.

Nazis Disbanded

Señor Ibañez, who was arrested on alleged complicity in the attempted Sept. 5 coup, which resulted in the killing of 62 persons with many wounded, is considered out of the running, as his cause has suffered disastrously since the putsch. The Nazi Party, also, seems to have disbanded itself in sheer fear of official and popular reaction.

The state of seige was conceded by Congress with special powers for a period of four months. These powers include the establishment of censorship and permission to arrest citizens in their own homes and to "relegate" them to different parts of national territory. Newspapers and foreign correspondents have been judicially notified that they must not refer to the trial which is now proceeding under the supervision of High Court Judge Arcadio Erbetta. This is a usual precaution to avoid publicity that might defeat the ends of justice.

The collective resignation of the Cabinet was presented to Señor Alessandri, all members adhering to the terms of the letter written by Señor Luis Salas Romo, Premier and Interior Minister, who wrote, in part:

"The acute perception of your Excellency enabled the Government to appreciate from the very first moment the reality of the revolt and to take immediate steps. If these measures had not been taken with speed and decision it would be impossible now to calculate the terrible consequences that would have been suffered by the people in the hands of the uncontrolled elements who launched the movement.

"For your Excellency, as for all Chileans, it is painful to contemplate the loss of so much young life sacrificed on that occasion; but the unavoidable duty of saving the regime obliged the authorities to take the measures they had to take."

Discovered Revolt

It was President Alessandri himself who discovered the revolt. He was on the Moneda Palace balcony at noon when he heard a shot and saw a carbineer fall on the steps of the State Insurance Bank. He rushed downstairs, across the street into the City Governor's office to investigate and give the alarm. This explains the Premier's reference to his "acute perception."

There were several days of ministerial crisis but it was terminated when Señor Salas Romo was persuaded to stay on with the majority of his colleagues. There were only three changes in the reconstituted cabinet. Don Luis Arteaga succeeding Don Ramon Gutierrez as Foreign Minister, Dr. Luis Prunes succeeding Dr. Carlos Cruz Coke as Public Health Minister, and Don Cesar Leon succeeding Don Medardo Goytia at the Lands and Colonization Office.

It was stated that Premier Salas Romo withdrew his resignation only at the urgent request of the President, who, in a letter addressed to him, said that the country must not be left for a moment longer without a responsible Government, for he was well aware that another criminal attempt, equal to or greater than that of Sept. 5, was being prepared. It was necessary to take urgent measures, he said.

In view of this appeal to his patriotism, Señor Salas Romo consented to retain a post of great difficulty and delicacy in the exercise of which he is bound to be subjected to criticism.

Free Political Debate

It is observed there is no representation of the Conservative Party in the new Ministry, but the President of that Party has declared there can be no question of its continued support of the Alessandri Administration. The composition of the reshuffled ministry is considered to be ample evidence of the Government's determination to avoid all suspicion of intervention in favor of a determined candidate in the impending election. Electoral propaganda is specifically excepted. The state of seige and special powers can not be applied in the case of electoral propaganda.

Public opinion, rallying to the Government since the defeated putsch, has been reinforced by a document signed by all the generals of the Republic, 13 in number, declaring that the Army is absolutely loyal to the legally-constituted Government and to the Constitution.

AFL Chief Assails Labor Board and CIO

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 3 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, keynoted the opening session of the federation's fifty-eighth annual convention today, with a bristling attack on Committee of Industrial Organization Chairman John L. Lewis. Mr. Green pounded the speaker's stand with his fists, and declared Mr. Lewis was now leading an industrial union movement he condemned in 1924 as one of the objectives of the Communist International.

Mr. Green was applauded as he launched into an attack on the administration of the Wagner Act by the Labor Relations Board. The Board, he said, "is an ally of the CIO and we won't stand for that." He promised the Federation would ask Congress to amend the Act.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 3 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's Executive Council, in a critical survey of labor and legislative issues, called on delegates to the AFL's fifty-eighth annual convention here for renewed support of the Federation's fight against the National Labor Relations Board and John L. Lewis' CIO.

Into its yearly report to the convention which opened today, the Council wrote a bristling attack on Labor Board personnel and policies. It described some Board rulings affecting CIO and AFL unions as an "unwelcome intervention in labor's internal affairs by a Government bureau."

On the subject of labor's internal affairs—the split with CIO—the Council recommended continuation of the special assessment levied in 1937 to finance a counter-drive against Mr. Lewis' industrial union movement, and disclosed that the AFL also had exerted energies to organize industrial workers.

Special Assessment

The special assessment, 1 cent a member a month, provided the AFL with a "war chest" out of which it spent, the Treasurer's report showed, $1,174,014 for broad-scale organizing efforts in the 12 months ending Aug. 31.

Nearly half this expenditure, $558,244, went into a campaign to organize trade and Federal labor union members in industrial areas outside the jurisdiction of the Federation's big national and international unions. In its 1936-37 fiscal year the AFL spent only $457,787 for all types of organizing.

The Federal labor unions in the AFL consist of industrial workers not taken in by skilled craft unions.

The Secretary's report submitted by Frank Morrison showed that a paid-up membership among AFL affiliated unions on Aug. 31 of 3,623,087, which he said was a gain of 726,154 over August, 1937. His report also disclosed that the Federation ended its fiscal year with an operating deficit of $142,936. Receipts amounted to $1,844,203 and expenditures $1,987,139.

Serving notice it intended to pursue the war with Mr. Lewis and his rival organization, the Council asserted: "We shall continue the fight of the American Federation of Labor to maintain its superiority and standing as the bona fide, recognized labor movement of the North American Continent."

The Council's criticism of the Labor Board was aimed at Donald Wakefield Smith and Edwin S. Smith. Chairman J. Warren Madden was not included.

Federation chiefs denounced the Board's "manifest bias and prejudice" against the AFL, as an "unholy alliance between a Government agency exercising quasi-judicial jurisdiction and the CIO."

"It is with this invasion of labor's democratic sovereignty," the report stated, "that we find fault and not with the principles and purposes which the Act embodies. . . ."

To a convention which is expected to vote for a fight against President Roosevelt's reappointment of Mr. Smith to the Board, the Council said an "insidious attempt to destroy AFL unions . . . is definitely on its way to accomplishment by the Board unless strong and determined measures are taken to prevent it."

Disfranchised List Published by Soviet

MOSCOW (AP)—The official Gazette published Oct. 2 the names of 321 Soviet Russian citizens who have been disfranchised.

The names were mostly Jewish. It was thought possible their disfranchisement may have been in connection with a separatist conspiracy reported Sept. 22 in Biro-Bidjan, autonomous territory in the Far East.

The militant godless newspaper Bezbozhnik asserted that under the guise of instruction, Jewish conspirators operated schools for spies and wreckers in the interests of an unnamed power.

University Enrolls Toddlers In Chicago Nursery School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is now possible to enter the University of Chicago's schools at the age of two.

Of course such toddlers are not working for B. A. degrees nor reaching out for nice shiny Phi Beta Kappa keys. They are admitted only to the University of Chicago Nursery School, just now placed under the wing of the educational institution.

This nursery school was founded in 1916 by a group of women of the university neighborhood who were interested in working out a plan for the care of children in their own community. Among the founders were Mrs. Frank Lillie, Mrs. David Stevens, and Mrs. Frederic Woodward, wives of members of the faculty and administrative staff of the university. Under the management of these women, the school prospered and was able to acquire property, a house close to the campus. A second building was later given the nursery school by a friend, Dr. Walter Hoffman.

Now the administration of the school is turned over to the educational experts of the University of Chicago. It will be managed by a committee on child development, headed by Dr. Frank N. Freeman, Professor of Educational Psychology.

"University educators are keenly interested in the new setup for the nursery school," reports the university. "They regard it as an opportunity for co-ordinating all departments interested in child development."

A continuous educational program is now provided for 20 years of an individual's experience at the Chicago campus. From nursery school a child can "graduate" to the elementary school, then to the University High School, and on to the four year college and finally the professional schools. After that, if he has formed an unbreakable attachment to the campus, all he has to do is to get a position on the teaching staff and he can remain indefinitely with the alma mater he acquired in nursery school days.

Roosevelt Hears Sermon on Peace In Tiny Stone Church at Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt, who worked the week before to avert a European War, heard a sermon on peace Oct. 2.

Mr. Roosevelt attended the tiny St. James Episcopal Church, near his home here, accompanied by Senator Robert Bulkley (D) of Ohio.

After the European crisis passed, Mr. Roosevelt appealed to Americans to join with him on Sunday in praying for continued peace.

The sermon, delivered by the Rev. Frank R. Wilson, lasted less than five minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, speaking slowly and quietly, said that the last few weeks have made people feel as never before "what a wonderful thing peace is."

"Never was peace so sincerely and earnestly wanted as it has been in recent weeks," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt, seated near the front of the church next to a narrow red-carpeted aisle, listened intently as the minister continued:

"As our Lord has said, 'Where your treasure is there will your heart be also.'

"If peace is to be our treasure, let us put our hearts into it; let us love peace."

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1784. Feminine styles decreed simply cut dresses with short waists and long, bouffant skirts. For the men, knee breeches and the long, curved front coat.

NEW ENGLANDERS spend annually more than $500,000,000 for apparel

1820. The Empire's successor—shortened, festooned, bell-shaped skirt, high waist, the spencer and the poke bonnet.

1860. Reign of "flagrant follies"—yards of crinoline, starched petticoats, exaggerated hoop skirt. Small bonnet tied with ribbon.

1900. The "Grecian bend," achieved by a small, laced waist, draped sleeves, "morning glory" skirt. "Bird of Paradise" hat.

1938. A trim silhouette, featuring broad shoulders, snug waistline, short skirt. Upswept coiffure and diminutive, tilted hat.

1820. Knee-length, slim-waisted walking coat with ankle-length pantaloons. Chimney-pot hat with narrow, rolling brim.

1860. The "careless" style emphasized by straight coat with high, single button, and peg-top type trousers. Bow tie, beaver hat.

1900. "Athletic" tailoring. Long cutaway coat with thickly padded shoulders. Narrow-bottomed trousers. High, stiff collar. Derby hat.

1938. Conventional business suit with single-breasted, notch-lapelled coat. Soft-collared shirt and four-in-hand tie. Felt hat.

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Duff Cooper and Chamberlain in Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of peace." But he envisaged a superstructure in the making.

As for Herr Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain told the House he believed there was sincerity and good will on both sides at Munich and challenged anyone to deny that friendship between Britain and Germany is vital to Europe.

The Prime Minister went at length into an effort to show that Herr Hitler had made concessions at Munich from his previous demands. He gave Premier Mussolini credit for getting the mobilization of the German army postponed pending the Munich negotiations.

He revealed that it was Signor Mussolini and his son-in-law and Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, who first evolved a basis for discussion at Munich.

But, Mr. Chamberlain said, "the strongest force of all was that sense of the unmistakable unanimity among the peoples of the world that war somehow must be averted."

Mr. Chamberlain promised a cheering House to build on the foundations he had already laid toward a towering structure of peace for Europe and the world.

He declared he could see chances for disarmament "opening up before us."

Mr. Chamberlain said it was Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano who, "early in the proceedings at Munich produced a memorandum which M. Daladier (the French Premier) and myself were able to accept as a basis for discussion."

Mr. Chamberlain then paid tribute to M. Daladier of France and to President Roosevelt.

"The messages of President Roosevelt, so fairly and yet so persuasively made, showed how the voice of the most powerful nation in the world could make itself heard across 3,000 miles of ocean and sway the minds of men in Europe," the Prime Minister said.

"In my view, the strongest force of all was that sense of unmistakable unanimity among the peoples of the world that war somehow must be averted."

"This increasing desire for peace pervaded the whole atmosphere of the Munich conference.

"Ever since I assumed my present office my main purpose has been the pacification of Europe—to remove those animosities which have so long poisoned the air."

No New Commitment

Regarding his conversation with Herr Hitler and the joint declaration he signed with the Führer, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I entered into no pact. I made no new commitment. There is no secret understanding. Our conversation was hostile to no other nation.

"It was an endeavor to establish a contract with Herr Hitler which I believed to be essential to modern diplomacy. That declaration is something more than a pious expression of opinion."

Mr. Chamberlain indicated that he had discussed the disarmament question with Herr Hitler in the following statement:

"Disarmament on the part of this country will never be unilateral. If disarmament is to come, it must come by steps and the active cooperation of other countries.

"Let no one think that because we have signed the Munich agreement we can afford to relax our efforts.

"I am too much of a realist to believe that we are going to achieve our paradise in a day. We have only laid the foundation of peace. The superstructure has not even been begun."

Peace Requires Effort

The Premier said in concluding that the "lesson we should learn from last week was that lasting peace was not to be attained by sitting still and waiting for it to come. It requires active and positive efforts.

"It is to such tasks—the gradual removal of hostility between nations until they feel they can safely discard their weapons one by one—it is to such tasks that I would wish to devote such energy and time as is left to me before I hand my office to a younger man."

In explaining the agreement he signed with Herr Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain said, "I believe there was sincerity and good will on both sides here" and that the "significance of the declaration goes far beyond its actual words."

Before he finished, Mr. Chamberlain thanked the men Britain mobilized during the crisis and the employers who accepted "the inevitable inconvenience of mobilization."

Assurance Given to France

Lord Halifax was quick in the House of Lords to remove what was reported to be French misapprehension over the Anglo-German declaration that Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain signed at Munich.

"Mutual confidence between the French Government and ourselves, as strong as it was before, has emerged stronger than ever," he said.

"Beyond that, we have surely witnessed the emergence of strong forces which would condemn the resort to war. We have seen how, when brought to the very edge of disaster, the feeling of all nations has drawn back from force and expressed itself powerfully in favor of the method of negotiation."

Launching Labor's attacks in the Commons upon the "Munich deal," Mr. Attlee said: "We have seen the cause of democracy, civilization and humanity receive a terrible defeat."

He declared relief might be felt that war has not come "this time." But, he said, "We cannot feel that peace has been established or that we have anything but an Armistice."

"Events of the last few days constituted one of the greatest diplomatic defeats this country and France ever sustained," he added. "It was a tremendous victory for Hitler."

"Most of the people in this country believe the Czechs have been shamefully betrayed by those pledged to stand by them.

"Hitler has struck at the roots of life of all civilized people.

"The great weakness throughout has been the cold-shouldering of Russia.

"A firm declaration by Britain, France, the U. S. S. R., and other states would have stopped this tragedy which amounted to recognition that the rule of armed dictators is supreme in the world."

Mr. Attlee, denouncing the four-power arrangement, declared "there should be a real peace conference to which they should call in America and Russia, a conference to which people would come not merely to rattle the saber."

The Labor chieftain was followed by Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Opposition Liberals, who asserted that "the Government's foreign policy brought us to the edge of war and that policy can never be the foundation for a lasting peace."

Both Sides Cheer Eden

Mr. Anthony Eden, who resigned as Mr. Chamberlain's Foreign Secretary Feb. 20 because he disagreed with the policy of bargaining with the dictators, was loudly cheered by both government and opposition members when he rose to speak.

He began with a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain "for the sincerity and pertinacity he has devoted in the final phase of this crisis to averting the supreme calamity of war."

He said that "President Roosevelt gave admirable expression" in his notes of last week to "moral forces which have been gathering in the world to resist the march of war."

Mr. Eden said that he agreed with Mr. Duff Cooper that the British fleet should have been mobilized earlier—"a visible action which would convince those who are more convinced by what they see than by what they hear of the real earnestness of purpose of the British people."

Mr. Eden said that war had been averted "not at our expense or that of any great power, but at the cost of a grave injustice to a small friendly nation, Czechoslovakia, which was not even heard in her own defense."

He said one of the biggest forces in preventing war was the announcement a week ago that if France was compelled to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia, Britain and Russia would stand by France.

"I believe myself that the historian of the future will give that statement an important place among the deterrents of a war a week ago."

Geese Searched On Czech Border

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Oct. 3

A curious sidelight on the confused condition of state boundaries is reported from Balassagyarmat on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak frontier. A Hungarian farmer has reported that his geese were searched every morning when they swam across a 60-foot river to the Czechoslovak side.

Czechoslovak soldiers apparently feared that documents or money was being smuggled across under their wings.

Territories Severed From Czechoslovakia

By a Staff Artist

Four Zones Being Progressively Occupied by Germans

The borders of these areas are not completely determined yet, but the information from which the map is drawn supersedes previous reports. The map also shows the area being occupied by Poland and the areas over which Hungary is now conducting negotiations.

Ousted Czechs Seek New Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 3—While England and France today were celebrating their "peace with honor" secured at Munich, Czechoslovakia which has this time been forced to pay tribute is busily evacuating some of its richest territory without so much as comment from the four powers who have moved to replan Europe according to another system.

Evacuation of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten zones has progressed according to plan this week end.

In South Bohemia action came so suddenly that many of the population had to scamper off as best they could with limited possessions. In a few isolated spots there was some shooting by the incoming Sudeten German Volunteer Corps. But a neutral zone three kilometers wide has been established between the German and Czech troops.

Small bewildered and uncertain crowds gathered yesterday in Bodenbach and nearby market places waiting for the entry of the German troops.

Supreme Calm Maintained

A visit yesterday to the Bodenbach area in North Bohemia revealed an interesting situation. Some Czech soldiers remained on duty here and there, but control of affairs appears to have been transferred to officials wearing the uniform of the Czech State, but who really were Sudeten Germans waiting to salute the new rulers.

Supreme Calm was maintained everywhere, and there were no disorders or quarrels, but there was a most marked feeling of uncertainty, almost of bewilderment, based on the dawning realization that they will soon be members of a new State. "We are going to become Reichsgermans," said one individual who is entirely disinterested in politics. "How strange! For a thousand year we've been together with Czechs," and then he added ironically, "and now Mr. Chamberlain decides we must be Prussian."

The Runciman report as published here maintains that from the beginning the mission was convinced that cession of the German territory to the Reich was the only solution.

Areas With No Choice

That may be true as far as certain areas in the extreme west are concerned—Eger, Karlsbad, and Marienbad. But it is questionable in many other parts now to be handed over to the Reich without any choice on the part of their inhabitants.

"It would be interested to know," said another Sudeten German, a lawyer who has also never been interested in politics at Ceske Lipa, "how often Lord Runciman, assuming that he knows German, ever went out incognito and obtained information from Sudeten Germans like myself as to the true state of affairs."

Many ordinary individuals we found simply nonplussed at the rapidity of events in the past fortnight and either regretting that they hadn't fled already into Central Bohemia or were unable any more to do so, and are now sitting fatalistically waiting the next turn of events.

"I've not been out of my clothes for a week," said one headwaiter in a North Bohemian town as he described the anxiety which ordinary people were here experiencing, all of whom were supposed to be enthusiastic about self-determination which was supposed to be offered them and which they don't want.

All along the road north from Prague one met little traffic except trucks and automobiles transferring back Army equipment into Czech areas, or furniture vans, automobile, or bicycles carrying the belongings of fugitives. These mute figures, fleeing from a regime from which they have nothing good to expect because they dared stand for political opinions not National Socialist, or because they were Jews—are silent witnesses to the so-called Munich-made peace.

"If a person had bought an estate," said one of them to me, "at least one month would be granted for clearing things up, but Herr Hitler's ultimatum of 10 days for handing over the richest part of this territory, world spas like Karlsbad, coal areas, glass, artificial silk, chemical, and paper industries with the complicated problems involved, has been accepted by Mr. Chamberlain as fair and just. It's amazing."

The complications of personal losses are beyond imagination, especially as all businesses there must now find their markets in the Third Reich. While much time has been given to the consideration of what compensation would be paid to the Sudeten Germans should they have accepted autonomy within Czechoslovakia remarkably little is heard about any compensation for the outgoing Czechs.

Good Discipline Kept

The lives and livelihoods of some hundreds of thousands of individuals come under new control within less than a fortnight. To individual Czechs peace indicates nothing other than a complete sell-out by England and France to Hitler—never imagined, so never expected from the Western democracies.

Czech soldiers were still manning many fortifications yesterday in border districts, such as, for example, at Herrnskretschen where, however, they are waiting for orders to retreat. There they were, by nationality Czechs, Slovaks, Sudeten Germans and Hungarians, a happy band of decent, self-restrained youths ordered not to shoot and obeying this even when shot at as last night from German lines 500 yards away.

All asked the same question, "Why have England and France let us down?" "Isn't it strange," said one almost broken-heartedly, "that this country and people could be described as 'distant and unknown' when so often your press praised it as the home of President Masaryk and the classical land of democracy and fair play for minorities?"

How could one answer that they must make a sacrifice to the so-called higher interests of international policy which appeared to be based upon fear of war and the desire to create a European bloc against Russian Communism?

Standing there in the fortifications one realized what sacrifices the Czechs have made to defend their homes for democracy, and incidentally what a strong fight they would have to put up against the Germans.

Series of Ultimatums

To have been pressed by Anglo-French ultimatums weeks ago and then to have been ordered to yield without consultation so much of its territory have produced a stronger reaction among former liberals here.

Belief in democracy naturally has been shaken by the Anglo-French methods, and it requires little imagination to see the use Fascist elements will attempt to make of the new situation, particularly aggravated as it is by the presence of refugees of whom already 70,000 have crossed from the lost areas into the area still Czech under the new frontier. The Government appealed to all refugees from areas where a plebiscite will be taken to return, and any person contemplating withdrawal was asked to return immediately so that voting will not be adversely affected.

All business interests in the lost areas are also being urged not to act hastily, it being added that a quiet and absolutely correct settlement of economic questions can be effected on the basis of negotiations now proceeding at Berlin. But in view of German methods of payments to aliens little optimism on this score is entertained here.

Forming New Cabinet

Negotiations for reconstruction of the Czech Government are proceeding apace. It is anticipated that the new Cabinet will be drawn less on political party lines than from outstanding figures of political, economic, and administrative life, and including some at present not Members of Parliament or the Senate. Former Premier Milan Hodza has been week-ending in Slovakia where he has been negotiating with the Slovak Catholic Party for entry into the Government.

In Prague general disappointment and disillusionment at the Western democracies continues. Most of the Czech Legionnaires holding French military decorations have returned them through the French Legation here, and some who hold British decorations are doing the same.

Amid Anglo-French jubilation at the preservation of peace general press comments here this week end declare that all that the Czechs request is that the Republic which has been sacrificed should at least be allowed to protest that what was done was done against its will, and to add that it is strange that "peace with honor" deliberately ignores the wishes of the party chiefly concerned.

British Decoration Spurned by Czech

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia

Rudolf Medek, President of Czechoslovakia's Legionnaires, of whom thousands fought in the French Army during the World War, mailed a British Distinguished Service Cross yesterday to King George VI of Britain.

"We won't wear it any longer," he observed.

The Legion also returned French decorations and police dissuaded its members from plans to march past the French Legation and throw their medals in the doorway.

Hitler Promises Reich Will Hold Sudetens Forever

(Continued from Page 1)

past period were also our sufferings," he exclaimed.

"In this solemn hour let us thank Almighty God that on our way thus far He has blessed us and pray that under His guidance our steps in the future may also be guided right."

Almost at the same time that the first German troops entered Eger from three sides at 9:30 a. m. (3:30 a. m., E. S. T.) the first German railroad train with German trainmen crossed the former frontier.

In places of honor with the Führer's personal, black-shirted bodyguard were the Sudeten German "Free Corps" of Eger, the Sudeten Labor Service, and formations of men and women gymnasts in grayish blue costumes.

As Herr Henlein, the Sudeten leader whom Herr Hitler named Sudeten Reich Commissioner for his work in behalf of annexation, accompanied the Chancellor into Wildenau, a symbolical ceremony was held.

Pure Food Act Violated

GREENEVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—S. E. Massengill of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., pleaded guilty in U. S. District Court Oct. 3 to 112 of 168 counts charging him with violating the Pure Food and Drug Act, and was fined $150 on each count by Judge George C. Taylor.

The charges grew out of the manufacture and distribution by the Massengill Manufacturing Company of an elixir of sulfanilamide, which, the Government contended, was a contributing factor in the deaths of more than 70 persons last year.

World Arms: $17,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association has reported that world armament expenditures in 1938 would total more than $17,000,000,000, a "phenomenal increase" from the $4,000,000,000 of 1933.

Now that a general European war has been averted or at least postponed by the Munich agreement, the Association said, virtually every industrial nation is confronted with the question of how long its national economy can stand such expenditures.

"For the democracies," it was declared, "the ultimate cost of unlimited armament competition may be the loss of their free economies and the undermining of democracy itself."

The Association added that recent history had demonstrated huge armament spending led almost inevitably to dictatorship or "government intervention."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—American airplane manufacturers found in the settlement of the Sudeten problem probability that they would be able to deliver 500 military planes ordered by Great Britain and France.

A declared European war would have required President Roosevelt to prohibit such shipments to belligerents under terms of the Neutrality Act.

While facing the war threat which was dissipated Thursday, at least temporarily, by the Four-Power Agreement at Munich, both Britain and France tried to hasten the shipments. The planes are not expected to be ready for weeks, however.

Great Britain has ordered 400 reconnaissance and training planes from busy American factories, and France 100. Licenses totaling $5,000,000 were issued weeks ago for the French exports, but none has been announced yet for the British shipments.

American manufacturers have increased their output to new high peacetime levels to fill orders from the Army and Navy, from civilians, and from abroad. Both the Army and Navy have been receiving planes at the rate of one each working day, but neither branch is satisfied with that production.

Italy to Start Demobilization

ROME, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday that it would begin on Oct. 10 to release troops called up for service during the Czechoslovak crisis.

The communiqué said, "Commencing Oct. 10 classes of 1910 and 1912 which recently were called up will be gradually returned on leave."

At the same time, it said, leaves will commence for three divisions of Alpinists which have been filled to wartime strength and for those called up for anti-aircraft defenses.

The date set for beginning the release of these troops coincided with the scheduled completion of the German occupation of the Sudeten areas.

Well-informed sources in Rome last Tuesday said Italy had begun calling up the specialists of 10 classes of the ages from 22 to 32, though military quarters would not confirm the report then.

The step then was believed preliminary to a mobilization that would have brought 2,000,000 men under arms.

Polish Troops Are Occupying 300 Square-Mile Czech Area

TESCHEN (On the Czechoslovak-Polish Frontier), Oct. 3 (AP)—Polish troops marched across the frontier bridge yesterday to occupy the Teschen region given up by Czechoslovakia to Poland.

The soldiers, followed by civilians, crossed the River Olsa at 2:05 p. m. (8:05 a. m., E. S. T.).

In the next 10 days the troops gradually will occupy 300 square miles where the population is largely Polish.

Czechoslovak troops began evacuating Teschen Saturday after their Government took what it called "this painful decision" to yield to Poland's demand for the territory Czechoslovakia has had since 1919.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish Army, spoke over the national radio from Warsaw to the soldiers waiting for the order to cross into the territory.

The River Olsa, the Marshal said, no longer is a frontier river.

Polish Flags Improvised

He asked his listeners to pay tribute "to all those who, without a soldier's uniform, sacrificed their lives for the return of the Olsa."

Crisply then he commanded:

"March!"

At that moment there ended the last conference between Polish and Czechoslovak officers for ironing out details of the occupation.

Polish airplanes circled overhead and the first Polish soldier, astride a motorcycle, appeared on the bridge.

Troops followed, crossing for the first time in two decades the river which had marked the split of Teschen into Polish and Czechoslovak territory.

The soldiers carried bouquets. As they passed down the streets flowers were showered down from roofs and windows.

In both parts of the town—now both Polish—red and white Polish flags waved from nearly every window. Inhabitants improvised Polish flags by snipping off the blue corner in the upper part of the Czechoslovak banner.

Peasants Pour In

Throughout Saturday night and during the rainy morning, thousands of picturesque peasants and miners from nearby villages poured into Teschen to witness the historic moment.

Polish girls in colorful national costumes and miners with their holiday caps decorated with bright feathers jammed the streets.

Embankments of the River Olsa and roofs of houses on both sides were filled with spectators long before the troops advanced.

The bridge over which the Army passed had been mined by the Czechoslovaks until Friday when Polish insurgents removed the explosives.

As the troops marched across, the din in the streets was deafening.

The band of the local fire brigade lustily played the Polish national anthem—but was drowned out by the noise of the crowds.

Following a regiment of Carpathian sharpshooters and Polish infantry came Polish Silesian insurgents who had fled to Poland in the last few weeks.

They were led by Dr. Leon Wolf, a Deputy of the Czechoslovak Parliament, who had been a leader of the Polish minority in the little Republic.

Michael Grazynski Voivode of Silesia headed a column of civilian authorities marching in to take over the city's administration at once.

Then came more troops.

Thanksgiving Services Held

At the railway station the railroad personnel of Polish nationality waited to welcome the arrival of their brothers.

Thanksgiving services were held in many churches.

The whole territory which Poland is getting without a plebiscite is to be occupied by 1 p. m. (7 a. m., E. S. T.), Oct. 10.

It has hard coal mines at Karwin with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons and the important railroad junction of Bohumin where Warsaw lines to Vienna and Prague meet.

Questions concerning the delimitation of further territories and a plebiscite are to be settled by agreement between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The Polish Minister in Prague has been instructed to negotiate with the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Dr. Kamil Krofta, on places and methods of the plebiscite and on financial arrangements affecting the cession of territory.

The Czechoslovaks propose the exchange of populations after a plebiscite.

British Support Pledged to France By Chamberlain

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain gave a new pledge of Great Britain's union with France in a personal message to Premier Edouard Daladier announced last night.

Mr. Chamberlain's letter to M. Daladier follows:

"On my return to London I wish to express to you, M. Le President (a reference to M. Daladier's official title as President of the Council), my grateful appreciation for your loyal and helpful co-operation throughout these recent days of anxiety and my admiration of the courage and dignity with which you represented your great country.

"In the declaration which the German Chancellor and I signed yesterday we agreed that our respective peoples are united in their desire for peace and for friendly consultation in all differences that may arise.

"Closely united as are the hearts of our peoples, I know these sentiments are true of your own country no less than of my own.

"I look forward to renewed and continuous co-operation with you in further efforts for consolidation of European peace through the extension of good will and confidence which so happily inspires relations between our two countries."

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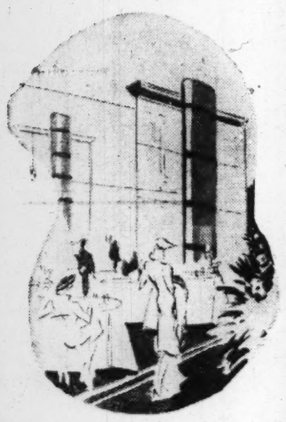

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Cobblestone and Quorn

Czech State Written Off; What Has World Lost?

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The peace with Germany which Premier Chamberlain brought home with him last Friday has removed the specter of a world conflagration, but it has raised new problems that cannot be taken in hand too soon. The treatment meted out to Czechoslovakia has gone some way toward reinstating the old political principle that only a great power counts in the political world today and that a small nation, however well it acquits itself, can only expect to continue its political existence at the convenience of the great empires.

Although the world must, in the cause of immediate peace, accept the decision of the four men controlling a preponderating share of the armaments of the world, it cannot ignore the new threat to the status of the small nation. The Peace of Versailles has done much harm and injustice, but it did attempt to break down the conception of a big-empire world and to spread the idea that the influence of a small nation may be out of all proportion to the extent of its territory.

The fact that Czechoslovakia, which two out of the three great sponsors for democracy have joined in virtually eliminating from the rank of independent nations, was merely a matter of some 55,000 square miles and a population of 15,000,000 had little bearing on the Republic's role as a center of culture and as a home of enlightened political ideals. Whether history will show that, whatever may be the ethics of the situation, the purchase of peace for a time at the cost of losing Czechoslovakia has been an entirely good bargain for the democracies may well be in doubt and certainly could not be decided without a careful inquiry into what Czechoslovakia has achieved and what it has meant to the rest of the world.

Small Regard for Czechs

There has been a widespread impression among certain classes in Europe that Czechoslovakia in any event has been rather a negligible factor—a view steadily fostered during the past year or two by a campaign of obloquy aimed at the little Republic by a number of influential Conservative journals in Britain. The same view is implied in the surprising lack of all consideration for the Czech people in the ruthless and virtually punitive terms imposed on them not only by an aggressive Fascism, but also by two sister democracies which the Czechs had regarded almost as sponsors for their freedom in a world made safe for democracy. How much are these unfavorable views justified? What has the little Republic achieved?

At the outset, the Czechs and Slovaks, like the early Americans, founded their State on a firm religious basis. The leaders who finally helped them to achieve their passionate and long-deferred desire for independence — Masaryk, Beneš, Stefanik and others—were deeply religious men. They built their State on a sound philosophy—it was constructed with the help of Prof. Herbert A. Miller, who was a professor at Oberlin College, Ohio, and proclaimed in this country. Their original aims had never been forgotten.

"It is easy to forget," President Masaryk said, "that society has always been based upon ideas and ideals, upon morality and a philosophy of life, and to overestimate the value of its material and economic foundations. . . . No state or policy can prosper unless the groundwork is moral. The ethical basis of all politics is humanity, and humanity is an international program."

Czech Moderation

In line with these ideals the leaders of the Czech Republic have consistently tried to justify their policy and actions before the tribunal of world public opinion. Without the help of ruling classes —these had been eliminated by old tyrannies—and dependent for leadership on humble men of character, intelligence, and integrity, the Czechs have consciously tried to show a moderation and sense of responsibility that would justify the survival of their democracy. This moderation, which has been conspicuous in the speeches of the Czechoslovak statesmen during the recent painful weeks—speeches devoid of all hatred or recrimination, was carried into the foreign policy of the Republic. Indefatigably President Beneš and others worked to spread peace around the borders of the State, keeping the surviving fragments of the old empire at peace and finally trying hard to fuse the Little Entente powers, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, with the so-called protocol powers, Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

In regard to its domestic policy, Czechoslovakia began its career with a difficult minority problem. The fact that more than 3,000,000 Bohemians from the now defunct Austrian Empire had been attached to the Republic was not a flagrant instance of imperialism. There was much shifting of allegiance in 1919. Britain, in Africa alone, took over from Germany, and still holds, population nearly equal to that of all Czechoslovakia. The freeing of large blocks of Slavs—Poles, Czechs, southern Slavs, and others—from ancient oppression made the creation of some smaller minorities in their midst a geographical necessity. The Bohemian Germans were attached to a free Republic—so free that almost to the very last the Henleinists were allowed complete liberty to carry on their campaign against the Government from their headquarters in Prague.

Program of Reforms

As pressure from Germany exacerbated the minority issue, the Czech State appeared too centralized to satisfy the minorities. Nevertheless the centralization had enabled the enactment of a program of reforms that would compare favorably with anything achieved by the democratic States in the same period. Some 500,000 peasant proprietors arose with the breaking up of the old feudal estates—a reform that has been responsible for much friction with Hungary where the old feudal nobility still retains its large estates.

In the industrial field, arbitration machinery was set up for trade disputes on so effective a system that strikes and lock-outs have been extremely rare. The eight-hour day was introduced with a smoothness that France has reason to envy. Housing reforms were carried out on an extensive scale. Social welfare work in the Republic was ordered on what has been recognized to be one of the finest systems in existence. Co-operative societies with 10,000 branches were developed in the farming areas, more than 60 per cent of the farming population being included in the membership.

While, therefore, for the controllers of power politics Czechoslovakia has been regarded as a strategic point in Europe and a pawn in the moves of empires, for the majority of the peace-loving people of the world it was the spiritual offspring of American ideals, a little Republic devised on the highest ideals planted experimentally in the midst of turbulent fragments of an old empire. It thus became the emblem of the new ideal of collective security launched by America after the clash of empires in 1914.

On the League of Nations and the collective security ideal the leaders of this Republic staked the whole future of the State. If the Republic is now little more than a mass of wreckage, the failure is not Czechoslovakia's, it is the failure of collective security and of democracy and of those who desired them but were willing to make no sacrifice for their ideals. Today Czechoslovakia has gone, and in its place is an armed peace.

Sudeten Refugees Throng Into Prague

Dorien Leigh; Wide World

General View of Czech Capital

Thousands of Czech sympathizers in the Sudeten areas have fled from their homes since the beginning

Exiles Leaving Railway Station

of the Henlein agitation for annexation to Germany. Their arrival confronts Prague with a new problem.

Czechs Barred From Supplies And Outlet for Export Goods

By the Associated Press

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 3—With German and Polish military occupation of the frontier regions proceeding quietly, the Supreme Economic Council originally set up by Premier Jan Syrovy as a defense organization was considering Czechoslovakia's new industrial and financial status.

Probably not until the end of the year will the borders of the new state—which the Premier declared "has the firm will to live"—be determined exactly.

The nation now knows that it has lost almost all of its textile industry, which ranks fifth in the world. Gone, also, was the entire procelain industry of West Bohemia, many coal mines and much of the paper industry.

The country will lose most of its raw materials and its exportable manufactured goods. Thus, it will have little with which to pay for raw materials it must now import to supply its key industries.

Fuel Supply Cut Off

Coal—Germany was expected to get Prague's principal coal deposits, cutting off the domestic fuel supply from virtually all key industries.

Munitions—The famed Skoda works at Pilsen, on the edge of Sudetenland, though remaining in Czech territory, will lose their local coal supply and will have to bring coal from across the country. Their lignite—coming now from the Dux mines in Northern Bohemia—will be lost. They will have to import lignite.

Textiles—The new Czechoslovak frontier, these sources expected, will be cut through textile areas which will mean indirectly that Prague's man-in-the-street will have to pay more for his clothes. The border will cut off factories for semi-finished goods from factories for finished goods—both under the same ownership.

Textile mills will lose their fuel supply at Schatzlar.

Thus, new factories will have to be built, coal will have to be imported, and the price of cloth necessarily will rise.

(Until some years ago about four fifths of Czechoslovakia's industry was located in Sudetenland. During the minority strife of the past five years, however, about half of the Sudetenland industry has been moved to the interior.)

Textiles Hardest Hit

The blow to the textile industry possibly would be the heaviest even though it recently experienced a serious depression with much unemployment and political unrest.

It was the Republic's economic white hope, nevertheless, and included hundreds of factories making knitted goods, lace, silk, velvet, carpets and gloves.

The heavy chemical industry, located at Falkenau and Aussig, in Western Bohemia, will be lost. A new heavy chemical industry will have to be created since supplies such as sulphuric acid must be found for the light chemical industries Czechoslovakia is to retain.

Prague will have to build a new electricity plant since the power station in Northern Bohemia providing the Capital's light will be in Germany as soon as cession of the Sudeten regions is effected.

Some of central Europe's largest steel mills, although remaining within Czechoslovakia—where steel plates are forged for the British Navy—will lose their fuel supply.

Since new frontiers will cut deeply into existing communications, it will be necessary to build new roads and railways.

Many Czechoslovak bankers, who financed the industrial development of the Sudeten areas, will suffer heavy losses since, apparently, there will be no compensation for ceded property.

Estimate of German Gains

Here is an estimate of some of Germany's gains:

From 75 to 100 per cent of Czechoslovakia's rich textile industry.

About 90 per cent of the Republic's porcelain and mineral oils industry.

Glass, 86 per cent.

Lignite, paper and cement, 80 per cent.

Ore smelting and electro-technical goods, 70.

Coal, 66.

Chemicals, 60; and sawmills, 55.

Germany is expected to obtain the famed Joachimsthal radium mine, the most important in the world before radium was discovered in the Belgian Congo. Joachimsthal produces from 1.4 to 2.4 grams of radium annually.

Fourth of Forests Lost

By the boundary revision Czechoslovakia stands to lose about a quarter of its huge forests. Of the 5,900,000 acres of forest in the Sudeten regions alone, half goes to Germany. German capital already dominates a wide range of Czechoslovak industries which now are to fall outright into Germany's lap.

The Teschen region which goes to the Poles covers about 772 square miles with a Polish population of some 100,000. Its main natural wealth consists of high-grade hard coal, which supplies many foundries.

Czech Losses Shown By 'Installations'

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Oct. 3

The term, "existing installations," in Article II of the Four-Power Munich Accord shows how completely Sudetenland is to be handed over to Germany.

The agreement is that the Czechoslovak evacuation "shall be completed by Oct. 10 without any existing installations having been destroyed."

"Existing installations" is a translation of what the accord calls "bestehende Einrichtungen." "Installations" is best defined in English as furnishings or fixtures.

"Einrichtungen" means all things that are established and accepted as permanent, meaning presumably factories, railroads, including rolling stock, post offices with their telephone, telegraph, and radio equipment, school buildings, club houses and churches, bridges, trucks and automobiles of commercial concerns, gas plants, waterworks, and electric power systems.

General European Settlement Indicated by Berlin Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 3—In this hour of triumph, Germany's official press has adopted a tone of unaccustomed restraint while not concealing its profound satisfaction with the course of events. The Munich agreement in German eyes was such a complete victory that Berlin can well afford to be patient and bide its time before consolidating its gains.

At present, Germany is absorbed in occupying the Sudeten districts, and thus far occupation has proceeded smoothly.

Prague's prompt settlement with Poland and its attitude of concession toward the Hungarian claims was taken for granted in Berlin where it was assumed that the Munich agreement meant a victory for Germany's friends as well as for itself.

German official circles take the view that nothing now stands in the way of an all round settlement in Europe. As one Berlin newspaper puts it, "The war parties of internationalism are the vanquished of these days. The popular fronts and Bolshevism have been crushed." It was suggested that a Franco-Italian agreement might be expected soon and that for the Anglo-Italian agreements early completion is foreseen.

In Germany as in Italy the official press deplores any tendency to picture the Munich agreement as a triumph for dictatorship and defeat for democracy. The press adopts instead the keynote of the Anglo-German Munich Declaration that countries with different forms of Government can co-exist peacefully if they share a mutual esteem.

Meanwhile Sudeten refugees who came into Germany are remaining in camps here until occupation is complete. It is accepted here that detailed arrangements for occupation were worked out in advance as in Austria and are being completed with equal thoroughness.

There has been no hint yet of what Germany's next move will be. Judging from official statements nothing hasty will be done to jeopardize acceptance of the Munich agreement in England and France. But no Germans conceal their conviction, expressed in the words of one Berlin newspaper, Monday: "The results of Munich already have proceeded far beyond the Sudeten homeland."

Germans believe and independent observers confirm their belief that central and eastern Europe now rest completely under Berlin's control. Readjustment certainly will be carried out during the coming months in many eastern European countries, and these readjustments will be "made in Berlin."

According to German opinion, England has written Germany a blank check so far as eastern Europe is concerned. This view is suggested in one press comment Sunday: "The possibility of conflict between Germany and England is now limited to those European affairs wherein England is directly interested."

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Policy of Drifting Charged In Duff Cooper's Speech

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, was the opening speaker as Parliament reconvened to debate the Munich settlement in the Czech-German crisis. Mr. Duff Cooper, who resigned Oct. 1 in protest over the Government's foreign policy, said:

"We have been drifting day by day into war with Germany. We never said until the last moment—and then in uncertain fashion—that we were prepared to fight.

"Yet we know that information to the opposite effect was being poured into the ears of the German leader.

"Everything pointed to the fact that Germany was preparing for war and the one way that it could be prevented was by Britain making a stand and saying she would be in that war on the other side.

"We should have been fighting in order that one great power should not be allowed, in disregard of treaty obligations and the laws of nations and the decrees of morality, to dominate by brute force the continent of Europe.

"We were always told that on no account must we irritate Herr Hitler. It was dangerous to irritate him before he made a public speech."

New Vocabulary by Dictators

"Such reserved utterances as were made by the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer meant nothing to the mentality of Hitler or Mussolini.

"With new methods and a new morality they (the dictators) had introduced a new vocabulary. They discarded the old diplomatic methods of correspondence.

"During the whole of this crisis there had not been a German Ambassador in London and the German Charge d'Affaires had hardly visited the Foreign Office.

"I had urged mobilization (of the fleet) for many days.

"I thought it was the kind of language it would have been easier for Herr Hitler to understand."

Mr. Duff Cooper said Britain must be prepared to fight against any other attempt by a nation to dominate Europe by force.

"For that principle we fought against Napoleon," he said. "We fought for it against Louis XIV of France and Philip II of Spain.

"For that principle we must ever be prepared to fight, for on the day we are not prepared to fight for it we shall have forfeited our Empire, our liberty, and our independence."

Mr. Duff Cooper complained that Mr. Chamberlain "did not make the British position plain at Berchtesgaden or at Godesberg" when he conferred with Herr Hitler.

"When the British Government did send a message stating its attitude, it contained at least three qualifying clauses," he declared.

He referred here to the warning Britain made that if Germany invaded Czechoslovakia France would be drawn in, and that if France were involved in war, Britain and Soviet Russia would come in.

"I tried to swallow the Munich terms but they stuck in my throat," Mr. Duff Cooper said amid Opposition cheers.

The resigned Minister broke down in the midst of his speech. He was unable to speak for a few moments and when he recovered his composure the Opposition cheered him.

Protesting against the granting of Germany's demands that some of her troops should be allowed to enter the Sudetenland last Saturday, Mr. Duff Cooper said:

"The German Government, having got their man down, were not to be deprived of kicking him."

Dominions Not Consulted

He also protested against the fact that Mr. Chamberlain signed with Herr Hitler last Friday at Munich an Anglo-German agreement "without consultation with his colleagues, reference to his allies, or communication with the Dominions."

"This is not the way foreign affairs of the Empire should be conducted," Mr. Duff Cooper declared.

As a result of the Munich agreement, he continued, "we were left with a loss of prestige and also a tremendous commitment, as for the first time in history, we agreed to defend a frontier in Central Europe."

The former Admiralty chief concluded that now that Britain was committed to defend Czechoslovakia's frontiers, "we should now maintain an army on the continental basis; we should quicken our rearmament scheme on a broader basis."

While Mr. Duff Cooper spoke in Commons Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, began a statement in the almost-deserted House of Lords similar to that Mr. Chamberlain made to Commons last Wednesday.

Lord Halifax paid tribute to the efforts of Viscount Runciman to effect an agreement between the Czechoslovaks and Sudeten Germans and explained the reasons he was unable to do so.

Lord Runciman was Britain's unofficial mediator in the Czechoslovak-Sudeten German issue.

Happy Landing for Chamberlain

Wide World Radiophoto

British Premier and Reichsfuehrer Ban War

On arrival at Heston Airport Mr. Chamberlain read to the crowd gathered for his triumphant home-coming this declaration: "The German Chancellor and myself regard the agreement signed (at Munich) and the Anglo-German naval agreement as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."

Czechs Seek Peaceful Path To Meet Hungary's Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Oct. 3—According to a note from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to the Hungarian Government this week end, direct negotiations for an understanding regarding the Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia will be opened immediately.

A special mixed commission of experts is to be appointed to deal with the problem. This proposal was made by Dr. Kamil Krofta, Czech Foreign Minister, in reply to a Hungarian note which asserted the right of self-determination for minorities.

Both Hungarian and Czech diplomatic circles expressed hope that the question of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia will be settled soon by direct negotiations, perhaps this week.

Czechs Meet Demands

The Czech Government was inclined to give up purely Hungarian areas almost immediately and to approve the holding of plebiscites in mixed areas, thus placing Hungarian claims on exactly the same basis as those of Germany and Poland.

However, the Czechs categorically refuse to bring Slovakia and Ruthenia into the negotiations. This is a severe blow to extreme Hungarian nationalists who have worked for reconstitution of great Hungary and reannexation of the whole of Slovakia clear to the Carpathian Mountains. For most Hungarians, revisionism has meant a resurrection of millennial Hungary. If Hungary gets back only a narrow strip of land containing several hundred thousand Hungarians and they guarantee the Czechs' new boundaries, thereby officially relinquishing claims to Hungary's millennial boundaries, it will cause keen disappointment in nationalistic circles.

Nationalists Disappointed

These elements had expected the Hungarian Army would march into Czechoslovakia on Saturday morning simultaneously with the German troops and they expressed profound disappointment when Premier Bela Imredy held out for a peaceful arrangement with the Czechoslovakian Government. The fact this arrangement is to be pushed as quickly as possible, however, is expected to enable the Premier to carry through his policy.

In a radio speech, the Premier showed a willingness to make concessions to the nationalists, stating the national framework of the present regime must be widened and younger elements given more responsible positions. In a special edition of the Government paper, he intimated the minorities question already was virtually settled and that Prague was being pressed to give Hungary exactly the same type of concessions as had been given to Germany and Poland.

There are still many Hungarians who advocate peaceful diplomatic action and the coming days will show whether they can resist the more extreme nationalists. The Premier has called for discipline and vigor. The question is whether the discipline will be a strong enough teammate for vigor.

Hungary's Demands

A Hungarian Foreign Office spokesman said Hungary's demands included:

1. Unconditional, immediate return of all territories which are known as purely Hungarian regions along the southern border of Czechoslovakia.
2. An immediate plebiscite in all other political districts of Slovakia and Ruthenia to determine whether these populations wish to stay in Czechoslovakia or join Hungary.
3. The general right for a plebiscite for all other minorities.

Reliable Hungarian quarters said demands for "pure Hungarian territories"—given to Czechoslovakia as a result of the World War—would include an area of about 4,000 square miles northwest of Budapest.

They said its boundary, beginning at Komarno, would extend northeast to Nove Zamky and Nagy Sallo whence it would turn southeast to the Hungarian border town of Balassagyarmat. About 240,000 Hungarians were said to populate that area of Czechoslovakia.

Hungarian Islands

Eastward along the same border, they said, were numerous "Hungarian islands," small districts with a possible total of another 50,000 Hungarians.

The so-called mixed area for which a plebiscite is said to have been demanded by Hungary and in which not more than 50 per cent of the population is believed to be Hungarian, begins, according to 15-year-old statistics, 20 miles east of Bratislava. It is a strip about 20 miles wide extending eastward along the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border, above the "pure Hungarian districts."

Should all sections go to Hungary, it is believed Hungary's population would be raised by about 750,000.

A tour of inspection Oct. 2 proved that Czechoslovak mobilization still was in full force along this border.

Czechoslovak soldiers in large numbers behind electrically charged barbed wire rushed to machine-gun nests whenever a foreigner came close to the line.

Few Highways Open

Only on a few highways connecting Hungary and Czechoslovakia were obstructions removed occasionally to permit foreign cars to pass after a careful examination by both sides.

There was no railway communication between the two countries.

On hills behind the border, Czechoslovak artillery exercises were being held. Hundreds of gunners emerged from underground at meal times.

Few civilians were seen on the Czechoslovak side. It was explained by Hungarian farmers that Czechoslovak villagers were not permitted to leave their communities since mobilization began.

Hitler Greets Egerlanders As Part of New Reich

EGER, Sudeten Germany, Oct. 3 (AP)—Following is the text of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's address here today:

Egerlanders!

Today I may for the first time greet you as my Egerlanders! Through me the entire German people greets you. At this moment it greets not only you but the entire Sudeten Germany, which in a few days will belong entirely to the German Reich

This greeting is, however, at the same time a pledge:

Never again will this land be torn away from the Reich.

Over the German, the Greater German Reich, lie the sheltering German shield and the protecting German sword.

You, yourselves, are part of this protection, and from now on will have to share your part like all other Germans.

However, it is a matter of pride for all of us that every German district takes part not only in German joy but also in all the beauties and, if necessary, in all our sacrifices.

For you, the nation was ready and she unsheathed her sword for you. You will be exactly as ready to do your part if ever, anywhere else, German soil and German people should be in danger.

From now on the German people will shape its future in this community of destiny and will, and no power on earth will be able ever again to threaten this future, and so today the German people stands as a compact unit from north to south, from east to west, and all are ready to stand up one for the other and never to forsake one another.

Germany, however, is happy over these days which you are not experiencing alone—the entire German nation feels with you and is happy with you. Your happiness is the happiness of 75 millions in the Reich as it was hitherto, just as your sorrow until several days ago was the sorrow of all.

And so we now begin our march into the great German future, and we want in this hour to thank the Almighty that he blessed us on our path in the past and we want to ask him that in the future also he may lead our way to a bounteous Germany. Sieg Heil.

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Hungary's Demands

BUDAPEST (AP) — Conservative Hungarian statesmen said Premier Bela Imredi's plan No. 1 was to attempt to reach a settlement through direct negotiations with Czechoslovakia. Should this fail, it was said, he would submit Hungary's claims to a new four-power conference as suggested at Munich, Germany, last week.

Most Cabinet members felt no military action could be taken against Czechoslovakia if Prague's allies in the Little Entente, Yugoslavia and Rumania, were unwilling to stand aside.

Some quarters believed the question must be settled this week if Hungary is to avoid internal trouble, which might possibly result in the fall of the Imredi Government.

King Lauds Nation's Calm

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 3

King George VI issued a message yesterday in praise of Britain's "calm resolve during these critical days" and of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "magnificent efforts."

Prayerful Britains, relieved by a prolongation of peace they had feared must fall, watched for the next, possibly dramatic, move the Prime Minister would make toward his cherished goal, a general, lasting European appeasement.

This was the King's message:

"The time of anxiety is past and we have been able today to offer our thanks to the Almighty for His mercy in sparing us the horrors of war.

"I would like now to thank the men and women of this country for their calm resolve during these critical days and for the readiness with which they responded to different calls made upon them.

"After the magnificent efforts of the Prime Minister in the cause of peace it is my fervent hope that a new era of friendship and prosperity may be dawning among the peoples of the world.

"George R. I."

Chamberlain Defends Munich Accord

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The text of the speech made by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons today follows:

It has been my lot to listen to more than one speech by a Minister who came to this house to explain the reasons why he had felt it necessary to resign his office in the Government.

I have never been able to listen to such speeches without emotion.

For a man to give up, as Mr. Duff Cooper has just so eloquently described, a great position in association with friends in pursuit of work in which he takes pride and interest—for a man to give up these things for conscience's sake must lead everyone to listen to him with respect.

This afternoon I make no attempt to answer him or to defend myself against the strictures which he has laid upon the policy the Government has been pursuing.

Nothing to Withdraw

Not that I have anything to withdraw or regret (cheers), but that in the course of this debate there will be no doubt other criticisms which can be answered before the debate closes, and I desire to open the discussion with a speech I would have made if Mr. Duff Cooper had not resigned.

I do that in order that I may give the House a background as we see it of the events that have taken place and the decisions that have been taken.

When the House met last Wednesday we were all under the shadow of an imminent menace. A war more stark and terrible than had ever taken place before seemed to be staring us in the face.

Before I had sat down a message had come which gave us new hope that peace might yet be saved.

Today or a few days later we joined in joy and thankfulness that the prayers of millions had been answered.

Our anxiety has been lifted from our hearts. On the members of the Cabinet the strain of responsibility has been for weeks almost overwhelming.

Some of us, I have no doubt, will carry the marks of it for the rest of our days.

Praises Halifax

Necessarily, the weight fell heavier upon some shoulders than upon others. While all bore their parts, I would like here and now to pay a special tribute of gratitude and praise to the man upon whom fell the first brunt of those decisions which had to be taken day by day and almost hour by hour—to the courage, the patience, and the wisdom of the Foreign Secretary (Viscount Halifax).

His lofty conception of his duty, not only to this country but to all humanity, dominated us all and sustained us through the darkest hours.

Before I come to describe the agreement which was signed at Munich in the early hours of Friday morning, I would like to remind the House of two things which I think it is every essential not to forget when these terms are being considered.

The first is this. We did not go there to decide whether the predominantly German areas in the Sudetenland should be passed over to the German Reich.

That had been decided already when the Czechoslovak Government accepted the Anglo-French proposal. (Ironical Labor cheers.)

Speed Essential

What we had to discuss was the method, the conditions, and the time of the transfer of the territory.

The second point we have to remember is that time was one of the essential factors. All the elements were present on the spot for the outbreak of a conflict which might have precipitated a catastrophe.

There were considerable quantities of arms which were by no means confined to regularly organized forces and, therefore, it was essential that we should quickly reach a conclusion so that this painful and difficult operation of transfer might be carried out, beginning at the earliest moment and concluded as soon as was consistent with ordinary procedure, in order that we might avoid the possibility of something which might have rendered all our attempts at a peaceful solution useless.

The House will remember that when I last addressed them, I gave them some account of the Godesberg memorandum with the terms of which they are familiar.

They will recollect also that I expressed frankly my view that the terms were such as were likely to shock public opinion generally in the world and bring a prompt rejection by the Czechoslovak Government.

Those views were confirmed by the results.

The immediate and unqualified rejection of that memorandum by the Czechoslovak Government was communicated to us at once by them.

What I think the House will desire to take into consideration first this afternoon is what is the difference between these unacceptable terms and the terms which were included in the agreement signed at Munich, because it is on the difference between those two documents there will depend the judgment as to whether we were successful in what we set out to do.

Differences in Terms

I say, first of all, that the Godesberg memorandum, although it was cast in the form of proposals, was in fact an ultimatum with a time limit of six days.

On the other hand, the Munich agreement reverts to the Anglo-French plan which lays down the conditions for the abdication and the responsibility of the four powers and international supervision of the main principles of that memorandum.

Again, under the Munich agreement the evacuation af the territory which is to be occupied by German military forces is to be carried out in five clearly defined stages between the first of October and the tenth of October.

Thirdly, the line up to which German troops will enter into occupation is no longer the line as laid down in the map which was attached to the Godesberg memorandum.

It is a line to be fixed by an international commission. On that commission both Germany and Czechoslovakia are represented.

Take a fourth point. Under the Godesberg memorandum, areas on the Czech side of this German line laid down in the map, which was to be submitted to a plebiscite, were laid down in that map by Germany whereas those on the German side of the line were left undefined.

Plebiscite Areas

Under the Munich agreement, all the plebiscite areas are to be defined by an international commission and the criterion is to be the predominantly German character of the areas, the interpretation of that phrase being left to the Commission.

The German line laid down in the map did take in a number of areas which could not be called predominantly German in character.

According to the Godesberg memorandum the occupation of plebiscite areas by German and Czech troops respectively was to continue up to the time of the plebiscite, when they were to be withdrawn while the plebiscite was being held.

Under the Munich agreement, these plebiscite areas are to be occupied at once by an international force.

The Godesberg memorandum did not indicate on what kind of areas the vote would be based. Accordingly, there were fears entertained on the side of the Czechs that large areas might be selected which would operate to the disadvantage of Czechoslovakia.

In the Munich arrangement, it is stated that the plebiscite is to be based on the conditions of the Saar plebiscite. That indicates that a vote is to be taken by small administrative areas.

Under the Munich arrangement, the Czech Government, while it is bound to carry out the evacuation of the territory without damaging existing installations, is not placed under the conditions of the Godesberg memorandum, to which much exception was taken in that they provide that no foodstuffs, goods, cattle, or raw material were to be removed.

International Commission

Under the Godesberg memorandum, the detailed arrangements before the evacuation were to be settled by the Germans and Czechs alone.

Under the Munich agreement, the conditions of evacuation are to be laid down in detail by an International Commission. (Cheers.)

Again, the Munich arrangement includes certain very valuable provisions which found no place at all in the Godesberg memorandum.

I think every fair-minded and every serious-minded man or woman who takes into consideration the modifications of the memorandum must agree that they are of very considerable extent and that they are all in the same direction.

To those who dislike an ultimatum, we are anxious for a reasonable and ordely procedure and everyone of these modifications is a step in the right direction.

It is no longer an ultimatum. It is a method which is carried on largely under the supervision of an international body.

Now, in giving a verdict upon the agreement, we should do well to avoid describing it as a personal or a national triumph for anybody.

The real triumph is that it has shown that the representatives of four great powers can find it possible to agree on a way of carrying out a difficult and delicate operation by discussion instead of by loss of life.

They have averted a catastrophe which would have ended civilization as we have known it.

Sympathy for Czechs

We must all feel profound sympathy for a small and gallant nation in the hours of their national grief and loss.

I say in the name of this House and of the people of this country that Czechoslovakia has earned our admiration and respect for her restraint and dignity, for her magnificent discipline in the face of such a trial as few nations have been called upon to suffer.

Gen. Syrovy (Jan Syrovy, Premier of Czechoslovakia) said the other night in his broadcast that his Government would have decided to stand up against overpowering forces but it would have meant the deaths of millions.

The army whose courage no man has ever questioned have obeyed the order of their President as they would equally have obeyed had he told them to march to the trenches.

It is my hope and my belief that under the new system of guarantees the new Czechoslovakia will find a greater security than it has enjoyed hitherto.

We must recognize that she has been put in a position where she has got to reconstruct her own economy. In doing so she must encounter difficulties which it would be practically impossible for her to solve alone.

Czechs Ask Loan

We have received from the Czechoslovak Government through their Minister in London an appeal to help them to raise a loan of £30,000,000 ($150,000,000) by a British Government guarantee.

I believe that the House will feel with the Government that that is an appeal which should meet with a sympathetic and even generous response.

So far as we have yet been able to ascertain, the Czechoslovak Government has not as yet addressed any similar request to any other Government, and it is evident that the terms and conditions of a guaranteed loan and what governments should participate in it cannot be decided immediately.

Evidently this is one of those cases where the old proverb applies, that "he who gives quickly gives twice."

His Majesty's Government are informing the Czechoslovak Government that we are prepared immediately to arrange for an advance of £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) to be at that Government's disposal for their urgent needs.

How this advance will be related to the final figure that may be decided upon later is for future consideration. Manifestly, all this depends upon many factors, which cannot now be determined.

Action Asked

The precise character of the problem will want expert examination in which we shall, if desired, be very willing to be associated and during the coming weeks the resulting situation and its needs can be more fully explored.

What we feel to be required and justified now is that the action I have mentioned should be taken without any delay so as to assist the Czechoslovak State in the crisis of its difficulties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the Government has addressed a letter to the Bank of England requesting the Bank to provide the necessary credit of £10,000,000 and when the House resumes its sittings in November Parliament will be asked to pass the necessary legislation to reimburse the Bank from the Exchequer.

I pass from that subject and would like to say a few words in respect of the various other participants besides ourselves in the proceedings at Munich.

Hitler's Contribution

Hard things have been said about the German Chancellor today and in the past but I do feel that the House ought to recognize the difficulty for a man in that position to take back such an emphatic declaration as he had already made and to recognize that in consenting, even though it were only at the last minute, to discuss with the representatives of other powers those things which he had declared he had already decided once and for all, was a real contribution on his part (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Why?").

As regards Signor Mussolini, his contribution was certainly notable and perhaps decisive. It was on his suggestion that the final stages of mobilization were postponed for 24 hours to give us an opportunity of discussing the situation and I wish to say that at the conference itself both he and the Italian Foreign Secretary, Count Ciano, were most helpful in the discussion.

It was they who, very early in the proceeding, produced a memorandum which (French Premier) Daladier and I were able to accept as a basis of discussion. (Ironical Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers.)

Reason for Gratitude

I think Europe and the world has reason to be grateful to the head of the Italian Government for contributing to a peaceful solution. (Ministerial cheers.)

Daladier had, in some respects, the most difficult task of the whole four of us because of the special relations uniting his country and Czechoslovakia and I should like to say that his courage and his readiness to take responsibility, his pertinacity, and his unfailing good humor were unvarying and invaluable throughout the whole of our discussions.

There is one other power which was not represented at the conference but which we felt to be exercising a constantly increasing influence.

I refer, of course, to the United States.

These messages of President Roosevelt, so firmly yet so persuasively phrased, showed how the voice of the most powerful nation in the world could make itself heard across 3,000 miles of ocean to sway the minds of men in Europe. (Ministerial cheers.)

In my view, the strongest force of all was the unmistakable sense of humanity among the peoples of the world that war somehow must be averted.

Desire for Peace

Therein the peoples of the British Empire were at one with those of Germany, France, and Italy. Their anxieties, their intense desire for peace, pervaded the whole atmosphere of the conference and I believe that that and not threats made possible the concessions which we were able to get.

Throughout these discussions the Governments of the Dominions have been kept in closest touch with the march of events by telegraph and by personal contact.

I would like to say how greatly I was encouraged on each of the journeys I made to Germany by knowledge that I went with the good wishes of the Governments of the Dominions.

They shared all our anxieties and all our hopes. They rejoiced with us when peace was preserved. With us, they looked forward to further efforts to consolidate what has been won.

Every since I assumed my present office, my main purpose has been to work for the pacification of Europe .(Cheers.) For the removal of those suspicions and animosities which have so long poisoned the air.

The path that leads to peace is a long one and bristles with obstacles.

Talks With Hitler

This question of Czechoslovakia is the latest and, perhaps, the most dangerous. Now that we have got past it I feel it may be possible to make further progress along the road to sanity.

Mr. Duff Cooper (Alfred Duff Cooper, resigned First Lord of the Admiralty) has alluded in somewhat bitter terms to my conversation last Friday morning with Herr Hitler. I do not know why that conversation should give rise to suspicion, still less to criticism. (Ministerial cheers.)

I ended it with no pact. I made no new commitments. There is no secret understanding. Our conversation was hostile to no other nations.

The object of that conversation for which I asked was to try to extend a little further the personal contact which I had established with Herr Hitler, which I believed to be essential to modern diplomacy.

Finally there are the noncommittal conversations carried on on my part with a view to seeing whether there could be points in common between the head of a Democratic Government and the ruler of a Totalitarian State.

You see the result.

What Does It Say?

A declaration which has been published and in which Mr. Duff Cooper finds so much ground for suspicion. What does it say?

The first paragraph says, "that we agree in recognizing that the question of Anglo-German relations is of first importance to the two countries and to Europe."

Will anyone deny that?

The second is an expression of opinion only. It says we regard the agreement signed and the Anglo-German naval agreement as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again.

Does anyone doubt that that is the desire of the people?

(The Prime Minister then read the last paragraph of the declaration suggesting that Germany and Britain might continue their efforts to remove all possible sources of differences.)

Is there anyone who will stand up and condemn that sentence? I believe there are many who will feel with me that in this declaration signed by the German Chancellor and myself there is something more than a pious expression of opinion.

In our relations with other countries everything depends upon there being sincerity and good will on both sides.

Sincerity and Good Will

I believe there is sincerity and good will on both sides. That is why the significance goes far beyond its actual words.

If there is one lesson which I think we have to learn from the events of this last week, it is this: peace is not to be obtained by sitting still and waiting for it to come.

It requires active and positive effort.

I know I shall have plenty of critics who will say I have been guilty of facile optimism and that the better plan would have been to disbelieve every word by rulers of other great States of Europe.

I am too much of a realist to believe that we are going to achieve our purpose in a day. We have only laid the foundations of peace. The superstructure is not even begun.

For a long period now we have been engaged in this country in a great program of rearmament which is daily increasing in pace and volume.

Let no one think because we have signed this agreement between the four powers at Munich we can afford to relax our efforts or call a halt in our armaments at this moment.

To Stay on Guard

Disarmament on the part of this country will never be unilateral again.

We have tried that once and we very nearly brought ourselves into disaster.

If disarmament is to come at all it must come by steps and it must come with the agreement and active co-operation of other countries.

Until we know that we can obtain that co-operation, until we agree on the actual steps which are to be taken, we must remain on guard.

People Complimented

When, only a little while ago, we had to call upon people in this country to begin to take those steps which will be necessary if an emergency should come upon us, we saw a magnificent spirit displayed by the naval reserves, the territorial army, the auxiliary air force, and the observers corps, which obeyed the summons to mobilize so quickly and so readily. We must remember that most of these men gave up their peacetime work at a moment's notice to serve their coutry.

We would like to thank them. We would like to thank also the employers who accepted the inevitable inconvenience of mobilization. I know that they will show the same spirit of patriotic co-operation by taking back all their former employees when they are demobilized.

I know, though the crisis has passed, they must still feel proud at the thought that they are employing men upon whom the State can rely if a crisis should occur.

Build Up Deficiencies

Well, we must renew our determination to build up the deficiencies which yet remain in our armaments and in our defensive precautions so that we may be able to be ready to defend ourselves and make our diplomacy effective; yes, I am a realist. Nevertheless, I say with a sense of relief that I do see fresh opportunity of approaching this subject of disarmament opening up before us.

I believe they are at least as hopeful today as they have been at any previous time. It is to such tasks, the winning back of confidence, the gradual removal of hostility between nations till they feel that they can safely discard their weapons one by one, it is to such tasks that I would wish to devote what energy and time may be left to me before I hand over my office to younger men.

Alexandru Averescu

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3 (AP)—Marshal Alexandru Averescu, Rumania's grand old World War generalissimo who passed on at his Bucharest palace at the age of 75 at 11:30 p. m. last night, was Premier of Rumania three times and Commander of the Rumanian army in 1913 in the successful war against Bulgaria.

He also was commander of the army in the World War.

He was a minister without portfolio in the cabinet of Premier Miron Cristea formed last March but was not represented when the government was revised. His third cabinet resigned in 1927.

Anna May Wong Finds She's More American Than Chinese

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Other motion picture stars may have been born in Los Angeles, the field of their labors, but no other born here, probably, has maintained such eminence over a long course of years as a young actress named Wong Liu Tsong—who, for purposes of making her name easier to pronounce and to remember by people whose tongues do not curl easily around Chinese sounds, has allowed herself to become known, practically the world over, as Anna May Wong.

Periods and styles in pictures come and go; but Miss Wong goes on forever. This is not to intimate that she is old in years, for though one of her earliest efforts was in a picture of Sessue Hayakawa's, she was then only a very small Chinese girl still attending the Fremont Grammar school in this city. Less important roles had preceded even this. She had been an extra in "The Perils of Pauline" with Pearl White, and had also worked in a very small bit with Nazimova. Years later she was to co-star with Hayakawa, do a stage play with Crane Wilbur, who had been with her in "The Perils," and meet Nazimova again—quite recently—on the Paramount lot, where both are again working.

Films of Adventure

When it is said that Miss Wong is still being starred, it is not meant that big and costly vehicles are being prepared for her. Most of her pictures are in the "B" class these days; pictures calling for a Chinese leading woman are not so frequent among the big productions even as they once were. But adventurous types of film, calling for exotic settings and actors, are plentiful, and give her a sufficiently satisfactory outlet for her talents.

But don't expect to find Miss Wong herself exotic if you ever meet her. You will be greeted in cultured English, French, German, or a superior brand of Mandarin Chinese, according to your own speech, all of which she has assiduously learned in her years of picture and stage work.

It did seem a few years back as if the stage had claimed her, finally. She had gone to Berlin to make several films in German, had been called to the English studios for several more, and then had appeared in "The Circle of Chalk" at the New Theater in London. Sound had come to pictures by this time and she was called on to make her pictures in three languages for foreign distribution—English, German, and French. This emphasized her mastery of languages, and she appeared successively on the stage in London in the Chinese opera "Tchun-Tchi," in Vienna at the Neue Wiener Schauspielhaus in "Springtime," and on the New York stage in Edgar Wallace's "On The Spot."

Back to Films

"Shanghai Express," the von Sternberg-Dietrich picture, brought her back to films, and she made several more pictures before returning to Europe to appear in other British films, at The Embassy Club, in London, and in Madrid. Her personal appearances were very successful, and she shortly made the grand tour of Europe, appearing on the stage in Rome, Florence, Venice, Naples, Milan, Turin, Trieste, Geona and Bologna, following this with a tour of Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Her first trip to China came after she had been called back to Hollywood for yet another picture. She found it a sort of personal testing time. She had wished for some time to discover just how Chinese she was, really; and the trip to China convinced her that being a two-generation Chinese in America had spoiled for any permanent amalgamation with the land of her forefathers. Her sympathies are Chinese, she says, but her thoughts are American.

She is at present working with Akim Tamiroff in "King of Chinatown" for Paramount.

From Sport to Movies

With the completion of "Campus Confessions," Paramount has launched the movies' newest acquisition from the world of sports into an acting profession in the person of "Hank" Luisetti, famous basketball star. Whether he will reach a comparative eminence in pictures seems problematical. Only one first-rate star—Sonja Henie—has up to now been drawn from the field of sports, and there could be a question as to whether the sort of ice skating Miss Henie indulges could ever be considered a sport, anyway.

The prize ring has developed several embryo stars, but none of them ever came to much. Jack Dempsey appeared in a series of pictures notable for little but his presence; Max Baer had a good start in "The Prize Fighter and the Lady," but its promise was never fulfilled. Georges Carpentier was used in a bit in one picture here, and has appeared to good advantage in a French film or two. One other boxer, Fidel La Barba, became a motion picture cutter and writer. That about accounts for the people the prize ring delivered.

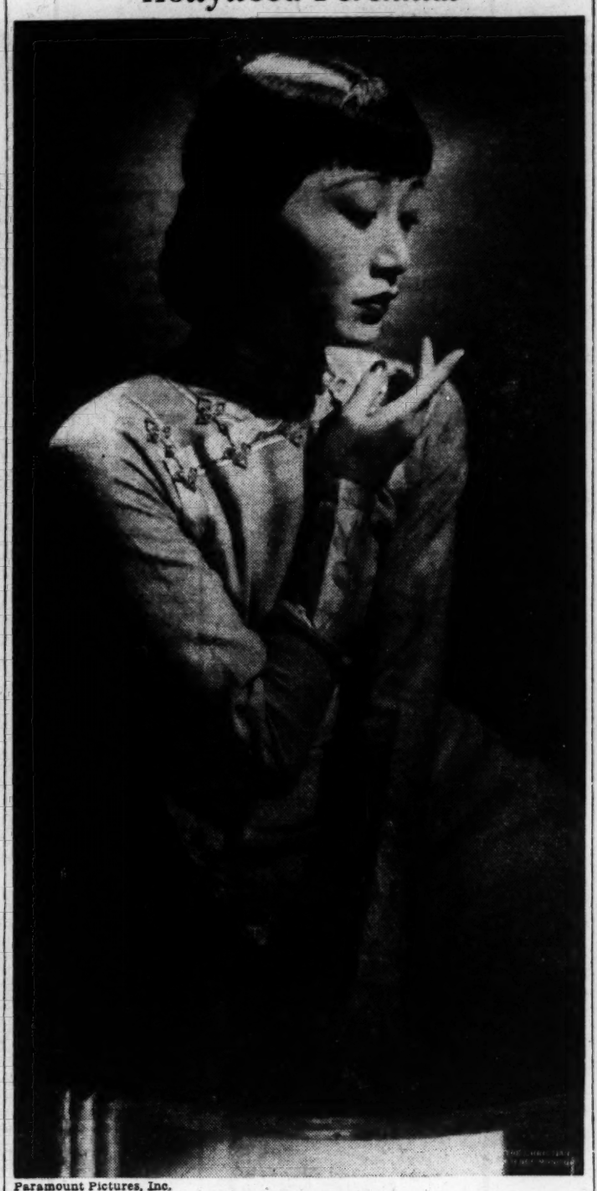
Footballers and Swimmers

It did seem for a time as if Red Grange might become a first-rate motion picture player, but professional football evidently paid as well or better than his picture roles, for he soon deserted pictures again for the gridiron, and has never returned. Among swimmers, Gertrude Ederle, Johnny Weismuller, Buster Crabbe, and Eleanor Holm Jarrett have all had a try at pictures. Mrs. Jarrett nearly made the grade; Miss Ederle did not. Weismuller and Crabbe have been in successive Tarzan roles, never in anything more demanding. They have been joined lately in the role by a big league baseball light, Lou Gehrig. It is doubtful if Mr. Gehrig will ever essay Hamlet.

The football field has had other aspiring players and workers, but none except Johnny Mack Brown has ever reached any sort of prominence. Several All-Americans, including Russ Saunders, Jess Hibs and Dink Templeton, have been or are now working in the production departments of various studios as unit managers and assistant directors. Cotton Warburton is reported to be a cutter in one of the studios.

From flying have come Roscoe Turner, Frank Hawks, and now Corrigan, who signed the other day to appear in the picturization of his life which R. K. O.-Radio will make. The studio seems greatly pleased with the story, which Corrigan dictated to two stenographers in one day; but his acting possibilities are yet to be explored. Tennis players have been more modest than you would have supposed considering the number of good-looking men and women who have reached the heights in that sport. Kay Stammers and Fred Perry, among others, have had offers, but have never availed themselves of them. Only Frank Shields has stuck the tough road from bits to better parts. He may yet arrive.

Hollywood Perennial



Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Anna May Wong

Supreme Court Resumes

(Continued from Page 1)

predominantly liberal. A year ago as the Court convened there was a national controversy over the newly appointed Mr. Justice Black's link to the Ku Klux Klan, years before. That excitement has subsided but the new justice has meanwhile mapped out a territory of judicial philosophy far to the left of the old Holmes-Brandeis minority school, which a former generation once thought "extreme."

Mr. Justice Cardozo who was most closely akin to the newcomer, was absent through most of last year's term, and interest is accordingly aroused over the type of man Mr. Roosevelt will name to fill the vacancy. Incidentally, one of the first cases to come up—General Talking Pictures v. Western Electric Company—is one where Mr. Justice Black was outvoted 5 to 1, when he made an unusual minority denunciation of monopoly. The Court has subsequently granted a new hearing. The issue involved is whether the owner of a patent can restrict the use of an article after its purchase, and it has a bearing on the Government's pending anti-monopoly investigation.

As the court lines up today, the eight members are usually catalogued informally in three groups:

1. Liberal — Brandeis, Stone, Black, Reed.
2. Center—Hughes, Roberts.
3. Conservative — McReynolds, Butler.

Qualifying the above Mr. Justice Black has taken a position that puts him almost in a group by himself, and the two members of the middle group have generally voted with the Liberals in cases involving basic social or economic reforms giving them an easy majority. There are revived rumors now that either or both Messrs. Justice Brandeis and McReynolds may retire this year. Mr. Roosevelt is thought likely to wait till Congress meets in January before naming the ninth justice, thereby limiting the time in which the almost inevitable opposition could be stirred up, but he might make the appointment at any time.

Ford and TVA Cases

Biggest New Deal case facing the Court involves TVA. A preliminary test of the Ford-NLRB duel will also come before the Court, but not the final issue. It involves the question of whether the Board can withdraw and perfect its petition against Ford in the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, in conformity with the Supreme Court's procedural finding in the Kansas City Stock Yards Case, or whether it must fight out the battle on its original petition. On Oct. 10 the Supreme Court will decide whether to take up this procedural matter.

The TVA argument tentatively starts Nov. 14, having been postponed because of the nomination of John Lord O'Brian, Government Counsel, as Republican candidate for the New York Senatorship. The case involves issues vastly broader than the original question of constitutionality which the Court decided in its favor. The Court ruled the Government may sell power generated at Wilson Dam but now 16 utility companies are raising questions that go to the heart of the biggest Roosevelt experiment in social and geographic rehabilitation.

The companies are appealing from a special three-judge federal court which held against them in Tennessee last January and affirmed the far-reaching activities undertaken by TVA. The appellant companies charge TVA with unfair competition and imposition of "non-compensatory, confiscatory and discriminatory" rates.

The Bridges Case

Another case involves the deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, Australian born West Coast labor leader. This is an appeal by the Labor Department against the Fifth Circuit Court ruling in the so-called Strecker case that an alien may not be deported simply because he is a member of the Communist Party. The Department has appealed the case simply to get clarification of conflicting rulings. If the Strecker decision is upheld it will be almost impossible to deport Bridges, the Labor Department argues.

The Government's appeal in the Kansas City Stock Yard Case against refunding $586,000 to commission men, is also on the docket following last year's decision that the Department of Agriculture had followed faulty and unfair procedure in presenting the case originally. This is the third time the matter has come before the Supreme Court. On two previous occasions the matter was thrown out on procedural issues.

Dozens of other cases come before the court this term involving refinements of the Labor Board's authority, the Mooney plea for freedom, constitutionality of reciprocal trade agreements and Patman anti-chain store bill, and the status of the child labor amendment.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (Second Church): Al Azhar Tempie, 506 Seventeenth Avenue West, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Edmonton: Empire Theater, One Hundred and Third Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 13.

British Columbia

Trail: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.

Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw: Technical School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

England

Cheshire

Hyde: Hippodrome and Opera House, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.

Derbyshire

Derby: Central Hall, Exchange Street, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

Durham

Darlington: Co-operative Hall, Priestgate, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Colston Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Hampshire

Bournemouth: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

London

London (Fifth Church): Town Hall, Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8, 3 p. m., Oct. 16.

Surrey

Surbiton (auspices First Church, Kingston-on-Thames): Surbiton Assembly Rooms, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Sussex

Brighton: The Dome, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Scotland

Ayrshire

Ayr: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Germany

Berlin (Third Church): Marmorsaal, Budapesterstrasse, W., 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20. In German.
Berlin (Eighth Church): Grosser Saal, Lehrervereinshaus, Alexanderplatz, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21. In German.
Magdeburg: Kirchenraum, Wallstrasse 2a, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

New Zealand

Auckland: Regent Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 13. Radiocast Station 1YX.

United States

California

Culver City (auspices Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): Culver City Municipal Auditorium, 9770 Culver Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Los Angeles (Twenty-first Church): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, North Hollywood, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Los Angeles (Thirty-fourth Church): Church Edifice, 10216 Commerce Avenue, Tujunga, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Oakland (Fourth Church): Municipal Auditorium Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium (note change of place), 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Delaware

Milford: Grange Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, C and D Streets, at Eighteenth, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.

Georgia

Macon: Church Auditorium, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.

Idaho

Sandpoint: Community Hall, South First Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Illinois

Danville: Danville High School Auditorium, Jackson and Fairchild Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Libertyville: Libertyville High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.
Oak Park: Lake Theater, 1020 Lake Street, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 13 (Note change of place and hour).

Indiana

Bloomington: School of Music Building, Indiana University, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.
Elwood: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.
Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Iowa

Burlington: North Oak Junior High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.
Clinton: Modernistic Building, Fourth Avenue South and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, Fifth Avenue North and Tenth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
McGregor: McGregor High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.

Kansas

Arkansas City: High School Auditorium, 200 South Second Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Maine

Portland: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, 102 West University Parkway, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 14.

Massachusetts

Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Holyoke: High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 13. Radiocast Station WJBK, 1500 kilocycles.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Marshall: Marshall High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Saginaw: Masonic Temple, 302 North Washington Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Sault Ste. Marie: Church Edifice, 529 Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Wyandotte: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street and Van Alstyne Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Minnesota

Princeton: Masonic Hall, Depot Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
St. Paul (Second Church): Church Edifice, Iglenart and Moore Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 14. Radiocast Station WMIN, 1370 kilocycles.
Two Harbors: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.
Virginia: Auditorium, Recreation Building, First Street South and Third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.

Missouri

Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Nevada: Church Edifice, Main at Arch Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 130 East Central Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

New Jersey

Collingswood: Collingswood High School Auditorium, Collings Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Westfield: Auditorium, Roosevelt Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 11.

New York

Herkimer: High School Auditorium, West German and Bellinger Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

North Dakota

Jamestown: Gladstone Hotel Dining Room, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15. (Note change of place.) Radiocast Station KRMC, 1370 kilocycles, 8:15 to 8:45 p. m.
Minot: District Courtroom, Ward County Courthouse, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Goodyear Theater, East Market Street at Goodyear Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard at Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10 and 11.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Broadway and D Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14. Radiocast Station KVSO, 1210 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Main Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Tennessee

Murfreesboro: Princess Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue at East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Oct. 10. Radiocast Station KRSC, 1120 kilocycles.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.
Parkersburg: Chancellor Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Wisconsin

Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 9.
La Crosse: State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 9, 16, 23, and 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 16, Nov. 20, Dec. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 16, Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 6; Dec. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 6 Dec. 4.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Nov. 27, Dec. 18.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Oct. 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

King Boris Issues 20th-Year Amnesty

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—King Boris issued an amnesty Oct. 1 on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his rule.

In Government circles it was said that Damyan Velgheff, former head of the Bulgarian Military Academy, might be among those receiving amnesty.

Velgheff was sentenced to death in 1936 on a charge of instigating a Republican movement and a plot aiming at the King's assassination. His death sentence was commuted to a life sentence.

The amnesty affects particularly handicapped prisoners, and some political prisoners condemned under the State Defense Law, who have a record of good behavior during their imprisonment or who have written declarations abandoning Communist beliefs.

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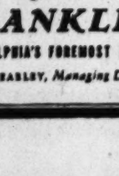

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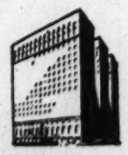

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The Home Forum

On the Knees Of The Gods

HE WILL come. He's bound to come. If we imagine him before he appears, it will probably neither hurry nor retard him; for all that critics, puffed up with pride in their craft, do claim that criticism has played the midwife to art and literature.

He will do for the movies what Wagner did for the music drama, what the Russians did for the dance. He will master all the technical resources which now sprawl about the Hollywood lots, the various skills of acting, sound effects, color, music, light, and the photography which can be almost as selective as painting. All this he will compel into a unity of expression to body forth what he thinks and feels. He will have something to say, a whopping lot to say, and the movies will be for him the only conceivable way in which to say it. His theme will be the rich variety of the life of the common American man. He will go into factories, mines, stores, and offices. He will search the life of the plains, the mountains, the rivers. He will ride subways, busses, taxis, trains, airplanes, steamboats. He will walk the great cities, the small towns, the villages. He will visit farm and ranch, library and school, court and prison. And he will tell the truth as he sees it. For him man will be no robot, clicking through a series of machine-made situations to a happy ending before a background more interesting than himself; but a figure of flesh and blood, whose pilgrimage through the credible adventure of living mirrors our own doubts, dreams, and aspirations.

* * *

HE WILL CREATE scenarios which will be works of art for the dictation and release of other works of art, great sketches for great paintings. His scenarios will be as exact as maps: every word of them will define and liberate significant beauty. He will time shots to the split second, prescribe camera angles to a degree. He will so exactly dictate dialogue and business that he, or some other director, will be able to play his script as a conductor conducts music from a score. Echoing a young writer like James Agee, he will write: "The members of the crowd bring their hands together in arches of wistfulness," and the director will see that monumental beauty and body it forth. To announce some moment of unspoken exaltation, his script will demand the most triumphant moment in music, the descending brassy cry, *sforzando*, of the trombones toward the close of *Die Meistersinger Vorspiel*. He will define action both specifically and metaphorically, combining exactness with force. "Here," he will write, "the wife walks slowly around the room, eating it with her eyes, pressing her hands against its walls, as did Nazimova in her farewell-to-home scene in 'The Cherry Orchard'."

He will leave nothing to chance. He will use all the resources of communication to ordain exactly sound, movement, attitude, expression, the mood of a scene, a degree of light. He will write as does Gogarty: "Quaintly he came raiking out of Molesworth Street into Kildare Street, an odd figure moidered by memories, making himself a merry mockery of all he had once held dear"; and the actor, feeling the character through the rhythm of the words, will make the words living flesh.

* * *

HE IS MORE likely to come from within than from without the industry, from the lot rather than from the study. A camera man, say, or a chief juicer, a technician of some sort, whom nothing on the lot escapes, neither the mistakes nor the triumphs of the directors and actors with whom he works. I see him with the dirt of common day on his hands, a thick-necked, blunt-fingered man, full of force and compassion; nothing soft-boiled about him, no trace of the aesthete, or pale intellectual, an abundant, ruddy man in whom the flame of experience flares up high. He will read Dreiser, Lewis, Dos Passos, and Hemingway, Shakespeare and Rabelais, the Saturday Evening Post, and the Funnies. Enormously interested in technic, talking it night and day with his fellow technicians, he will still realize that it is only a tool, a means to an end. Of course, he will be possessed by his work, a fanatic dreaming movies as a poet dreams rhymes, a man in whom imagination and dream are fleshed in muscle and sinew, drinking adventure straight from the tap and wiping his mouth afterward with the back of his hand.

Yes, he will come, masterful in his genius. And the movies he gives you will make even the best movies of today appear as merely charming as the *pas de deux* after the Russian Ballet, or early Italian opera after "Tristan." Of course, he won't begin with masterpieces. He will work up from the middle to the top, pulling his public with him, as did once Shakespeare on the banks of the Thames at Southwark, many a long year ago.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT DOVER FISHERMEN: *A Block Print by Leonard Hutchinson*

ONE seems to breathe the clean, bracing air of the Great Lakes through a study of this picture which was made at one of the sources of Canada's great industries. The fishermen are winding off their nets from the reels which line the wharf leading down to the fresh inland waters. This is a block print by an Englishman now making his home in Ontario, where he finds constant inspiration in its rich and varied scenes for his black-and-white, two-toned, or color prints. This particular print is striking in its effect of vigor and veracity.

"Hope thou in God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOPE means not only that we desire something, but also that we have some expectation of receiving it. The poets have told us that it accompanies all our waking moments, and that no man has ever lived wholly without hope. Yet how many hopes have been dashed to the earth, and how much effort seems to have been wasted! The Bible, however, offers us firmer ground for our hope by placing it on a spiritual basis. The Psalmist says (42:11), "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God."

A young woman who had been brought up in a home where the Bible was studied and held in reverence was preparing herself for an examination in practical chemistry. A good deal seemed to depend on the result of this examination, and she had evidently permitted some anxiety to take possession of her thought, for a poisonous condition appeared to develop in her fingers, which made them very painful. At this time the young woman knew nothing of Christian Science, so help was asked for from a medical doctor; but the treatment was without sufficient result. The fingers continued to become inflamed and painful, so that it was doubtful if she could successfully negotiate the laboratory work required on the day of the examination, now almost upon her.

One morning a few days before this examination she went to her room to study her chemistry textbooks. She felt very despondent, but she was suddenly moved to put all her books away, and, taking out her Bible, she turned to the Psalms and read the verse quoted above. For some time she sat at her work-table reading the Psalms, but coming back, again and again, to the assurance given in that particular verse. Her anxiety disappeared, and shortly afterward she found that the poisoned condition had gone; and the examination was taken successfully and without physical difficulty.

Although she had had evidence of the healing power of the Word, she did not then pursue the question of how this healing had occurred. She merely took it as a gift of the grace of God, and it renewed her faith in His promises. Some years later she was looking, apparently in vain, for the healing of a physical condition, when "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy was given to her. Here she found the explanation of her former healing in the Science of Christianity as elucidated in this book. Joyfully she recognized the reason for the previous healing, and saw that the thoughts of fear had been in that instance replaced to some small extent by "the mind of Christ," and that her body had responded to the improved thought. She began to rise above mere faith to an understanding of God's revealed law; her physical condition at once greatly improved, and her strength returned as she continued her study of Science and Health.

It is possible that many people have had similar healings through the reading of the Bible, but, like this young woman, they may have failed to overcome other sicknesses and trials because their understanding of the law of God has been insufficient.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was a deep student of the Bible, and to her had come spiritual healings both for herself and others. She was convinced that there was Science underlying such healings, and did not rest until she had discovered it.

The revelation that came to her at the time of her discovery of Christian Science was divine; but many years of prayerful study both preceded and followed the actual discovery, which was the immediate result of her recovery, through reading a passage in one of the Gospels, from the effects of a severe accident. The full divine revelation was afterwards set forth in Science and Health, and she proved that "when the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat" (p. 298).

What was this great discovery that came to Mrs. Eddy in a moment of extremity? She herself gives a short resumé of it in these words (Unity of Good, pp. 9, 10): "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others." Healing in Christian Science is based upon the premise of the perfection of God and man, his image and likeness, and the consequent unreality of all that is unlike good. Christian Science teaches us also that as we replace the thoughts which are unlike God, good, with those which are Godlike, our lives manifest more of the qualities of health and holiness.

God's message through Zechariah reads (9:12): "Turn you to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope: even to day do I declare that I will render double unto thee." Sufferers may take heart today and know that if they seem to be prisoners, they can become "prisoners of hope." If they turn to Christian Science, they will gain their freedom and will find their hope in God justified.

"Black Hills"

(Painting by Bierstadt, nineteenth century)

You see
a prairie slough
holding the sunset's glow,
and nearby a huge buffalo
standing,

sniffing
the coming storm.—
A thunderhead takes form;
wind shivers the long grasses while
you look.

IRENE STANLEY

Ready for the Passage Home

AFTER being three months or thereabouts on the Java coast, the homeward passage was very slow owing to the huge growth of barnacles and seaweed on the bottom of the ship. Before every voyage the ship, while in dry-dock, was hopefully painted with some new anti-fouling composition; but till the time I left the sea nothing of any use had been found. Marine growths flourished on them all. I remember a man, who had patented something that was going to work the miracle, coming aboard, on the ship's arrival at Greenock, full of confidence that the captain would receive him with joy and thank him for the best homeward passage he had ever had. But my father's reception of him was crushing: "Never saw barnacles grow so fast on a ship's bottom in all my experience. Your paint helped them to grow!" When the ship lay long in salt water, with no movement to impede their growth, barnacles formed by the ton, and the clipper that went like a bird on the outward run returned wearily dragging a whole seabeach with her.

The preparations for return to a home port began very soon after leaving the loading port. A gigantic spring cleaning took place. Masts and yards were painted, rigging tarred and put in perfect order, decks holystoned, and then the main deck was tarred and the poop-deck oiled. The poop-deck on the *Orpheus* was laid with very narrow planks like the deck of a yacht, the seams being filled with white lead which had to be put in with perfect evenness. I have taken part in caulking both main and poop-deck, and I think, given some oakum, a caulking iron, and a hammer, I could still make a fair attempt at it. I never, however, achieved my ambition of pouring boiling pitch into the seams on the main deck after caulking; but white lead and a putty knife were safe enough for even a child to use.

Holystoning the poop was a trying experience for those sleeping below. The work began at six a. m., the port watch taking the port side of the deck, and the starboard watch their side. There was a certain amount of competition as to speed and thoroughness. The men knelt on the deck, using old canvas for kneeling mats—the kneeling posture accounting for the attribution of holiness to the stones. A tin of sand, a bucket of water, and the stone; a handful of sand on a well-wetted deck; and the stone moved backward and forward with the grain of the wood, again and again, till the desired whiteness was attained. It was a slow process, and to those of us who lay in bed from six to seven-thirty—our time for getting up—with this steady monotonous movement going on above us, it was also a nerve-racking one. If we got up before our usual time, there was nowhere to go.

All the teak wood, bulwarks, deckhouses, and ladders were scoured with *soojie moojie*, applied with old canvas till all the old oil and varnish were removed. Then they were re-oiled and re-varnished. Painting was a matter for deep study and long discussion. Sometimes a member of the crew had an artistic taste, and if allowed to let himself go would produce wonderful and unexpected results. I was on board a ship in Calcutta when the captain pointed proudly to the brass on the steps of the poop ladders. The crevices in the brass had been filled in with red, white, and blue putty. The paint work on that ship was all on the same lines. As the men used to say, "None of your gaudy colors for me, give me nice quiet reds and yellows." . . .

When all the deck work was done, and the inside of the fo'c'sle, the galley, and deckhouses painted, the cabins were attended to; and after they had been cleaned and painted no fires were allowed in the saloon lest the newly painted woodwork should suffer. Only in the coldest weather, and then under protest, was a fire permitted in the after cabin. Such was my father's pride in his ship that she must arrive in port in perfect order whether his family felt cold or not; and I cannot remember that we ever felt aggrieved by this discipline. It was so firmly impressed on us that the ship and her interest came first in everything, that I suppose we gloried in our suffering for her sake.—ELIZABETH LINKLATER, in "A Child Under Sail." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

A London Cactus Garden

THE cactus garden is eight inches square. It stands upon a window ledge in a London flat, and is sprinkled now and then with lukewarm water to keep the stout leaves and the prickles free from dust.

It is not a particularly interesting garden, not as far as looks go. It has never been known to produce anything more exciting than leaves and prickles—leaves that unfold slowly and continuously from the center of the plants, and fade away just as slowly and continuously from the base, a strangely monotonous movement that never results in any increase of growth, and prickles that appear in endless small whorls for no other reason than to prick.

Except for its owner, no one takes any notice of the garden. Why should they? Gardens ought to produce flowers or vegetables, but this one does neither. It cannot boast of a lawn, a path, a patch of shade, a nesting place for birds, a pool, or any of the other attractions which a garden should by rights possess. It is just eight inches by eight inches of dry soil, with a few squat plants unfolding and fading, unfolding and fading, with extraordinary regularity year after year.

* * *

STRANGELY ENOUGH, THE small plot did not begin with cactus plants. The first thing to be set in the shallow stone dish was a piece of treasured rock, reddish in tone and smooth with the endless wash of the ocean. It dates back to a day on the shores of the Atlantic, where layer upon layer of rock, emerging from successive waves, shone with a glowing warmth beneath the sun, deeply red, and fresh with the salt of the sea. The pools between the rocks were crimson with the strong color; and, dipping her hand down, the seeker for treasures drew up a loose stone, wondering at the ease with which she possessed herself of a part of that magical place.

The stone was not as bright, nor as cool, nor as magical when she got it home; but it was a portion of the red rock coast, and it formed the foundation of the garden.

* * *

THE PLANTS BELONG to a different picture, a night hot with the sun that all day through had buried its power in the mountain soil and drawn fruit from the flowering trees. As if caught by the heat, the moon's silver was burnt to a fiery red, marvelous against the night sky; and the little path along the cliffs shone with a wonderous light where it curved out from the shadows.

A women, with arms full of grass, came slowly along the path accompanied by a goat and its kid. The grass, she said, had been gathered to keep the animals quiet during the night. The goat caught at the long stalks, and the kid forced its hard young head forward to nibble at the petals of a dried flower. The woman pushed the creatures aside, and hummed a tune to herself as she moved on.

* * *

CLOSE TO THE path stood a group of huge plants, their strong, tough leaves pointing to the stars. Beneath them a few small shoots imitated their strength, as they thrust their way through a seemingly impregnable mass of growth. In the midst of that great night, made greater by the darkness, the thought of a stone dish in England, eight inches square and a couple of inches deep, halted progress, and from that place was borne away, carefully, a few treasured plants to form the cactus garden.

Water, sprinkled from the bristles of a little brush, does duty in place of the sea and dew; and a fitful English sun, looking down half-heartedly at the insignificant plot of soil, gives what warmth it can. But, when the moon shines through the window, it seems that a stony path is there, and that a woman with a load of grass is humming to herself as she passes by.

D. A. L.

The Compactness Of Belgium

EVEN a short stay will convince you that Belgium has at least as many points of interest as any other country in Europe. Over a period of two thousand years it has amassed a wealth of art treasures and historic memorials of which many are peerless. . . .

You will find in Belgium ancient and modern art, religious and secular architecture, antiquated streets and up-to-date boulevards, delightful seashore and mountain resorts. Not another country in the world has endeavored so assiduously and succeeded so well in preserving its medieval art and structures and in maintaining around its innumerable Grand'Places an atmosphere of the Middle Ages. A national law requires property owners to retain the original exterior of every building surrounding the Grand'Place. The result is a picturesque square in almost every town. . . . Train rides within Belgium cannot tire you for the simple reason that you do not have to cover wide stretches. You will have an idea of its compactness when you realize that the distance between the farthest points is less than a hundred miles. You seldom have occasion to travel for more than an hour from one city to another.—From "Let's Visit Belgium," by BYRON STEEL. (New York: Messner.)

Spelled

See how the leaf,
Unprosperous, now,
But pendant—still,
Has half-forgot the bough
In a lost dream
How she may fare
Beyond this golden
Listening air—

DAVID MORTON

Holiday in Maine

They have asked me to write of Maine,
And they have told me—half listening—
Of a still sea, of a yacht drawing out
Between small dark islands like crowns—
islands where the firs
Step down gravely to the water;
Of an orange sail against a blue sky,
And a line of gold
Beneath the dark line of the boat.
And I have said absently:
"Yes, I know Maine."
Do I not know you, Maine,
I who only yesterday saw suddenly
A bed of pale pink and white hydrangeas,
Rimmed with heavy rose haws,
Against a cobalt ocean?

Yet last night your seas were slow and sullen,
Heaving themselves against the rocks,
Gray and white under a misty moon.
And today your sky is still gray, and the tides
Restlessly washing the land
Are gray-green within the yellow-brown seaweed,
Too cold, too rough for my swimming.
Lying in my cabin, I say to myself:
"I shall not like you so well today."
As, when we were children,
On the last day, before school,
We would say silently to ourselves:
"Let us bore each other a little;
So that, when we are away, when we are apart,
We shall remember it was sometimes dull,
And so the parting will be easier."
But the day was never long enough;
And it was never dull.

So, when I step out from my door,
Seeing the gulls driven by the wind,
I know it is no use;
And that I would still be loving you, Maine,
Though you were unkind for ever.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1938

Landis Insists Cambridge Let People Decide

Harvard Law Dean urges petition for manager plan be acted on so as to appear on ballot.

A spirited demand that the Cambridge City Council at its meeting tomorrow night certify the petitions for a new Plan E city-manager-proportional representation form of government was made today by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Plan E Committee.

Dean Landis explained that, under the law, these petitions must be certified to the Secretary of State by Oct. 8 in order to be placed on the ballot a month later. He emphasized that it is both the legal and moral obligation of the City Council that it comply immediately with the expressed will of 11,300 voters, or more than one-fifth of all voters in Cambridge, who signed the petition which was filed six weeks ago.

"The first recorded action of your body," Dean Landis stated, "was to send this order to a committee. We do not take issue with this action." The Cambridge Committee protests, however, against Council's action at last Tuesday night's regular meeting when the City Council not only refused to permit customary discussion but voted against taking the order from the committee to which it had been referred.

Says Statute Is Mandatory

Duties of the City Council leave no discretion, according to Dean Landis. "Under the statute, your vote is merely one of the steps necessary to give the people of Cambridge the right by ballot either to approve or disapprove of the change." Hence the statute is characterized as "mandatory" in character.

The letter by Dean Landis follows:

The Honorable City Council of the City of Cambridge,
City Hall,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Gentlemen:

The Cambridge Committee for Plan E, in full appreciation of its responsibility to the voters of the City of Cambridge, respectfully calls the attention of your honorable body to certain facts in connection with the Plan E petition filed with your body; to your legal obligations under the Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and to your moral obligation to comply with the expressed will of the people of the city whom you represent.

On Aug. 23, 1938, at 2:30 p. m., a petition for a charter change to a Plan E Form of Government was filed with the City Clerk containing the signatures of eleven thousand three hundred registered voters of the City of Cambridge, of which eight thousand nine hundred and four were duly certified by the registrars of voters.

These 11,000 persons, living in every ward of the city and representing more than one-fifth of the total registered voters, have unanimously expressed their wish that this charter change be submitted to the electorate of Cambridge at the biennial state election to be held in November, 1938.

Logical You Should Act

In these circumstances it is logical to believe that a representative body such as yours would do everything possible to facilitate the expressed wish of 11,300 of your constituents to have the Plan E form of charter submitted to the electorate this year.

With these basic principles of democratic government in mind, we have been gravely disturbed by the action taken by the honorable city council on the order filed with your body by Councillor Henry D. Winslow which was designed to facilitate the transmission of the Plan E Petition to the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as soon as the statutory requirements had been complied with.

The first recorded action of your body was to send this order to a committee. We do not take issue with this action. However, we were disturbed by the action of your body on last Tuesday night in two important respects: first, in refusing Councillor Winslow the customary privilege of speaking on the subject of his order; and second, in voting not to take the order from the committee to which it had been referred.

We are reluctant to believe that a majority of your body will wilfully disregard the expressed wish of 11,300 voters that Plan E be placed on the ballot at the state election this year; or that your body would adopt means calculated to thwart the desires of thousands of those whom you were elected to represent.

Commits No Member

The matter before your body is not one which requres action committing any member of the Council to support Plan E. Under the statute, your vote is merely one of the steps necessary to give the people of Cambridge the right by ballot to either approve or disapprove of the change in the form of their government. Your duty to act is one in which there is no discretion on your part. Compliance with the formalities of the statute requires your transmission of the petition to the Secretary of State as a mandatory duty—a duty commanded by the statute.

We still believe that you, as representatives of our people, desire to comply with the law and transmit the petition to the Secretary of State. Your action in this important matter is being strictly observed by the signers of the petition, whom we, in compliance with our obligation, are keeping informed.

The right of petition is a sacred and wholesome American right whose benefits ought not to be denied to the electorate. A denial of that right would be, in substance, the initiation of tactics subversive of American democracy.

We therefore respectfully urge that your Honorable Body shall take such steps as will comply with the law and give the voters of Cambridge an opportunity to vote on the form of government for which more than one fifth of them have petitioned.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, but with considerable cloudiness tonight and Tuesday; continued cool tonight; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

New England: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast—

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north wind over extreme north and fresh north over extreme south portion, fresh to strong north wind tonight diminishing Tuesday over the central portion; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period October 3, to October 8, 1938, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain about Tuesday, again about Friday; warmer beginning of the week, colder Tuesday, warmer middle of the week, colder toward the end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	44	Minneapolis	60	60
Bermuda	78	72	New Orleans	74	72
Chicago	52	50	New York	52	48
Denver	54	52	Norfolk	58	56
Helena	52	52	Philadelphia	50	48
Kansas City	60	59	St. Louis	58	58
Los Angeles	60	60	San Francisco	60	58
Miami	68	66	Washington	44	42

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 3.
B—Milmum, Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:27 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Tuesday, 7:12 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:24 p. m.

Passport Restrictions Off as War Cloud Lifts

Boston News Today

Passports Ban Removed by U. S.

The United States today lifted its ban on travel by American citizens to Europe, ending restrictions that had been in effect for six days owing to the "war scare."

The State Department will now grant passports freely to any part of the world, except Spain and China, H. H. Bolds, passport agent in Boston, announced. Travel to Spain and China, where military operations are taking place, will be permitted only in cases of "urgent necessity."

The possibility of a general war in Europe apparently has been ended or deferred, in the view of the United States Government, and the necessity for evacuating Americans from Great Britain and the Continent and for keeping others at home has therefore vanished.

A very serious view of the situation was taken last Tuesday, however, when armies were mobilizing and air raid trenches were being dug abroad. A ban on passports, except for urgent cases, was effected by the Department of State. Mr. Bolds estimated this morning that about 20 passport applications had been held up in Boston during the week, and that 30 other persons who came to apply for passports were discouraged from doing so.

Even a honeymoon couple, which had made reservations weeks in advance and was at the pier with a host of friends was forbidden to sail on the Franconia from East Boston as late as yesterday. The couple, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester R. Gookin, of Quincy, received the passport today, however, and plan to sail later this week, according to Cunard-White Star Line officials.

WORL to Cut Out Attacks on Religion

An unjustifiable and violent attack on any religious denomination over his station, W. Cort Treat, manager of WORL, declared today would result in that portion of the program being deleted. It was in the carrying out of this general policy that Mr. Treat on Sunday ordered the cutting off of the address of Judge Joseph F. Rutherford attacking the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Treat said that the Constitutional rights of free speech would always permit the Rutherford program on the air, but that he was forced to cut it off Sunday because of the remarks made regarding Roman Catholicism.

Arlington Group Seeks New By-Law

The Arlington Taxpayers' Association will launch a drive next week to obtain signatures to a petition in order to insert on the town warrant an article calling for the adoption of the new town by-laws relating to "contracts and purchases." The plan of the Association is to require competitive bidding on all contracts over $1,000 and purchase of other merchandise at lowest prices commensurate with quality.

Revere Men Seek Quashing of Bill

Appearing before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of the Suffolk Superior Court, in answer to indictments charging them with conspiracy to operate and maintain gambling establishments in Revere, Mayor J .M. O'Brien, Police Chief Edward J. Tighe and Lieut. Henry Tracy of the vice squad today announced through counsel their intentions to file special pleas with a motion to quash indictments.

Acting upon this announcement, the Judge immediately continued hearings until Oct. 7 and informed Assistant Attorney General John S. Durham that these cases could not be placed upon the October list for trial until after the special pleas had been disposed of. The Revere officials have been indicted twice, once last Spring and again last week in conjunction with nearly 40 other persons.

GOP 'Night Before' To Attract 1,200

The Republican election drive will open tonight when approximately 1,200 members of the party will gather at the Mechanics Building for a "united front" dinner. This dinner precedes the GOP State Convention which will be held tomorrow at the Tremont Temple at 11 a. m.

All Republican nominees for the major state offices and for the 15 Congressional posts are expected to attend the dinner at which Republican leaders hope the vanquished candidates for Governor will appear to announce their support for the winner, Leverett Saltonstall.

Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be toastmaster, while Representative Christian A. Herter, President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, is in charge of the affair.

Czechoslovakians Rally in Boston

A week ago, Czechoslovakians in Boston called a "Save Czechoslovakia" rally to be held in Faneuil Hall yesterday afternoon. When the time came for the meeting, Czechoslovakia already had been dismembered by the other powers and Hitler's troops had begun their occupation of Sudeten territory.

There was little the natives and descendants of natives of the friendless Republic could do. The women wept softly in their seats. The men rose and protested in speeches of indignation, asking how long force is to be tolerated in place of justice in world affairs. Young girl ushers, in peasant costumes, sought to comfort the older women.

But there was little any of them could do to "Save Czechoslovakia." Some turned attention to the remaining little countries of Europe and urged that a stand at least be taken to save the rest. "Resort to force is retrogression," said Dr. I. A. Getting, who presided. "Two and one-half years ago, Hitler told the world he had no territorial ambitions in Europe. Today he repeats this promise. Can he be believed now?"

Maine Seeks $650,000 of PWA For State Pier at Portland

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 3 — Gov. Lewis O. Barrows having defended safely his and Maine's honor by defeating Gov. Barzilla A. Clark of Idaho in their widely publicized potato picking contest, Maine people found time, this week, to turn their thoughts to other topics important to their State.

Not the least important of these is the announced plan of the Port of Portland Authority to seek PWA financial assistance toward a $650,000 project to increase the storage capacity and general facilities of the Maine State Pier. The announcement is considered of particular importance to the advancement of Maine shipping and to assuring Portland of a place of importance in the commercial shipping industry.

Under the proposed plan, the facilities will be ready when improved business makes them necessary. Bigger ships can be accommodated because the project calls for extensive dredging on one side of the pier hitherto not available for large vessels. More storage will be made available as a major part of the scheme and the approaches to the pier will be improved to accommodate more traffic.

Maine Drys Stir

While it is unofficially reported that the dry cause did not make gains in the vote on the liquor questions submitted in the last election, it is said the temperance forces may get behind a drive to cut down the number of Maine retail beer dispensers, particularly those where it is imbibed on the premises. In doing so it would not be surprising if they got the tacit approval of the State Liquor Commission, disturbed, according to reports, over the conditions existing in this division of the liquor business the State manages.

The chief problem in Maine since the State deserted the "dry" column for its present liquor set-up has been the preponderance of beer parlors which have sprung up. It is hard to understand how so many can prosper and, in fact, from the shabby appearances of many of them it is evident that some do have a hard time to make both ends meet. Yet they continue to exist and in many instances have become places detrimental to the communities in which they are found although not sufficiently so to be dealt with under the law.

The matter of regulating the beer parlors has been one which the Commission has had a difficult time to meet satisfactorily with a small force of inspectors. The parlors also create a local policing problem since many towns and some of the cities have small police forces which have just about all they can do without paying constant attention to the beer parlors.

It is felt the Commission would not be adverse to a curtailment in the number of such places and the point is also made that with them out of the way the better retail places would be able to make themselves the more respectable as one source of competition would be eliminated.

All-University Building Dedicated in Northeastern's 40th Year

New York Times Studio

Winthrop W. Aldrich
international banker, speaker at dedicatory banquet.

Dr. Karl T. Compton
President of M. I. T., spoke at exercises.

Modern Building For Northeastern Dedicated Today

Although Northeastern University's newly completed building on Huntington Avenue opposite the Opera House was opened three weeks ago with an enrollment of 700 freshmen in the College of Engineering, Business Administration, and Liberal Arts, today Frank Palmer Speare, President, formally dedicated the new structure at the University's anniversary and dedicatory exercises held at the Opera House. Robert G. Dodge, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, also participated in the exercises.

Convocation and dedication of another University building—the new headquarters for the School of Law just opened at 47 Mount Vernon Street, Beacon Hill—also performed this afternoon at the Opera House where the academic procession included presidents and representatives of other New England universities and colleges, recipients of honorary degrees, and the entire Northeastern University faculty. Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the principal speaker at the Convocation.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, international banker, tonight will present the main address at the anniversary and dedicatory dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, following addresses by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The new $800,000 building on Huntington Avenue contains executive offices, physics, chemical, and mechanical engineering laboratories, large drawing rooms, lecture halls, and classrooms. It is an all-university building of the most modern and efficient type.

The recently purchased and remodeled Law School building includes administrative headquarters, a new library, and classrooms to house not only the evening work, but also the new day school. Graduate work leading to the Master of Laws Degree is conducted at the evening school.

Northeastern University's programs are designed primarily for the student of ability, but limited financial means, who must earn while he learns. Although meeting this need is the primary educational purpose of the University, it maintains a complete program of extra-curricular activities. The day colleges include athletic teams for intercollegiate and intramural competition in all major branches of sport, as well as musical organizations, undergraduate publications, educational and social clubs, and fraternities, found at other colleges.

Brookline Seeks PWA School Grant

Prompted by the attitude of the Brookline town-meeting last week in voting appropriations for five PWA projects, the first to be undertaken in the town, the School Committee has voted to apply for a PWA grant for erection of the long-contemplated north wing of the High School at an estimated cost of approximately $360,000.

If the Federal Government authorities approve the plans the matter will be presented to the next town meeting for its approval.

Industries Threaten to Move; Hurley Gets Flood Dam Advice

Unless effective flood control is instituted along Massachusetts' major streams to prevent or lessen flood damage, the State will lose important industrial plants, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts warned Gov. Charles F. Hurley over the week end.

The organization called upon the Governor to order an exhaustive study by competent hydraulic engineers regarding the safety of all existing dams and reservoirs in the State. Associated Industries also urged control over dams in Massachusetts, except those supervised by Army Engineers, be transferred from the various County Commissioners to the State Department of Public Works to eliminate the possibility of incompetent engineers handling the building and maintenance operations.

Calls for Dams

Furthermore, the industrial group by indirection called for construction of flood control dams under the interstate compacts signed by Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut which failed of Federal ratification because the compacts reserved power rights at the dams to the states.

The Associated Industries statement read in part:

"The loss to industry from the 1938 flood would have been minimized if the compact projects for flood control and protection against flood which have been planned and prepared by competent engineers had been placed into effect since the great flood of 1936, and if more rigid supervision and competent inspection of existing dams and reservoirs had been enforced following the previous two disasters.

"A large number of the manufacturing plants in Massachusetts are located on the banks of our rivers, either for the purpose of using water power or because the type of industry demands large volumes of process water. It would not be economically possible for many of them to exist away from abundant water supply.

"These plants should receive adequate protection from flood waters and apparently the only proper method of protection must come from flood control projects, dams, and reservoirs that will arrest flood waters, or in some cases by river channel improvements, or river levees.

"Our engineering advisers have been out in the flood-stricken area since it occurred. From them and from numerous letters and telephone advices we have been informed that there is danger of Massachusetts losing manufacturing plants unless adequate flood control steps are taken at once to protect them in their present locations. . . .

Rivers at Peak Flow

"From the incomplete reports that we have received, the greatest damage was incurred by plants on the banks of the upper Housatonic, Deerfield, Chicopee, which includes the Swift, Ware, and Quaboag, Nashua, Quinnibaug, Millers and Westfield rivers. The latter streams had the greatest flow in their history.

On the Westfield River, the dam at the Strathmore Paper Company was seriously damaged by the river cutting a new path around the ends of the dam, which also caused damage to the Westfield River Paper Company.

"At Southbridge, on the Quinnibaug River, the water cut around the dam at the Ames Worsted Mills, and the River now occupies the position of the road. The American Optical Company plant was flooded under eight feet of water, the Southbridge Fnishing Company plant was also seriously damaged. At Dudley, the Intervale Woolen Company lost its dam.

"At South Barre, on the Ware River, the Barre Wool Combing Company plant was seriously damaged and its hydroelectric plant put out of action by the flood water

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Phonograph Talks For Exiled Finn Now in Bay State

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—Though exiled 20 years ago on revolutionary charges from his native Finland, where he was that country's first Prime Minister, Oscar Tokoi, now a publisher of a Finnish paper here "addressed" 5,000 at the annual National Labor Party convention in Helsingfors last month, it is learned here.

It was done with a phonograph record.

Confirmation of the playing of the speech was brought to a William Koski of this city, a cousin of Mr. Tokoi. The record was smuggled into Finland, Mr. Koski said, by a Worcester man whose identity he declined to reveal. Mr. Koski said the record, made here, was carried under the Worcester man's clothing and customs officers failed to detect it.

Former Prime Minister Tokoi had been invited to the convention but since the revolutionary charges still stand against him, he decided against running the risk of being jailed.

The recorded speech was in Finnish, but Mr. Koski translated it into English and has released it here.

Loudly applauded by the convention, according to Mr. Koski, it included a greeting from Finnish workers in America, to the workers in Finland. It then declared:

"Brutal violent agencies threaten to destroy humanity; drown mankind's noble ideas of liberty in streams of blood, do away with the centuries-old civilization and encase free development in a strait jacket. But the forces of civilization, justice, freedom, and democracy are also rising in defense of their noble ideals, and working-people everywhere are joining this struggle.

"Where violence and dictatorship rule—no matter under what name, for they are the children of the same spirit—there can be no liberty or independent, free labor movement. . . ."

Statue Ordered Down From Hartford Capitol

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3 (AP)—The majestic winged bronze figure atop the State Capitol, the Genius of Connecticut, has been ordered removed from the lofty perch which it has occupied for three generations. Safety dictated the decision, Public Work Commissioner Robert J. Hurley having announced that an inspection disclosed numerous flaws.

The statue measures 17 feet and cost $14,000.

Extra Session Of Legislature Is in Prospect

Legalizing of the action of Executive Council on storm relief funds declared necessary.

A special session of the Massachusetts Legislature loomed as a possibility today to appropriate funds, estimated at several millions of dollars, for flood and hurricane reconstruction work now going on.

The possibility was intimated by Gov. Charles F. Hurley himself at his morning press conference following a discussion of the financial aspects of storm relief with the State Budget Commissioner, Carl A. Raymond.

The various departments of the State Government were authorized by the Executive Council on Sept. 24 and later to spend up to $13,500,000 on reconstruction activities by creating deficiency bills, but no revenue to meet these bills was provided.

Work Proceeding

The work is now going on. Only the Legislature, however, can raise revenue. There has been some question even as to whether the Council acted legally in authorizing the expenditure of money which the State does not yet have, but in the emergency the point is likely not to be pressed.

A special session of the law-making body is being considered within the next few weeks, it was hinted, as a result of the Governor's announcement. Asked regarding his conference with Mr. Raymond, Mr. Hurley said:

"We discussed the possibilities of a special session at some future date when all expenses and estimates are in."

He added he expects to receive a report containing all estimates of storm damage throughout the State by the end of this week from Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administradon and Finance and Chairman of the Governor's Emergency Relief Committee.

Mr. Hurley returned today from Washington where he had been since Friday conferring with Federal officials. He said he had discussed especially the possibility of Federal financial aid for home owners, including the refinancing of mortgages.

To Outline Details

At a later date, the Governor added, he will send William P. Husband, State Commissioner of Banks, to Washington, to work out details for this aid in rehabilitations of storm - damaged Massachusetts homes.

The amount of Federal aid that will be forthcoming probably will be known by the time the Legislature is called, a spokesman for the Governor pointed out, so that the lawmakers will be in position to know not only what expenses they must provide for, but what Federal revenue may be counted on.

Had the Legislature been called sooner, this informant said, it would have been in the dark both as to required expenditures and revenues.

While the Governor was receiving reporters at the State House, an interstate conference of forestry officials was being held in another room under the Chairmanship of R. M. Evans, regional forester of the United States Forestry Service for 14 Northeastern States.

Forestry Needs

This group was working out details of a co-ordinated program for rehabilitation of the forests in the six New England States—a program that calls, first, for reconstruction of the storm-shattered fire protection system, and second, salvaging of the fallen timber.

At the meeting, besides Mr. Evans, were forestry chiefs from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; WPA, CCC, and other State and Federal officials and experts in forestry from several universities.

Meanwhile, Robert E. Bondy, National Red Cross Disaster Relief Director, left Providence, R. I., for Washington with the declaration that emergency conditions caused in the six States by hurricane and flood had ended and rebuilding was under way. Half the disabled telephones in the Providence area had been restored, and rapid progress was being made in the other districts, it was announced. A conference of Rhode Island Mayors was called for today.

In Connecticut, all National Guardsmen were demobilized, except 18 left in New London and 12 in Norwich. In Boston, the Boston and Maine Railroad announced that normal service was resumed today between Boston and Concord, N. H., and that a day train was to run from Boston to Montreal, using busses between Concord and White River Junction, Vt., for the first time since the flood.

Better Wind Warning Needed, Princeton Astronomer Claims

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3 (AP)—Better warnings of New England hurricanes were declared possible yesterday by Dr. John Q. Stewart, Princeton University astronomer.

He was directly in the path of the "dangerous semicircle" of the New England-Long Island hurricane, two weeks ago. The dangerous semicircle, he explained, is a nautical term. It describes the fact that the east side of a hurricane, traveling north, is worse than the west.

This is because a hurricane is made of winds whirling counter-clockwise. The winds east of the center blow north, and toward the south on the opposite side. The New England storm center traveled north at around 40 miles an hour.

On the east side of the center, where the winds were blowing toward the north, this motion added 40 miles to wind velocities, while on the opposite side it subtracted an equal amount. This explains, Dr. Stewart said, why the New England storm damage was so much worse east of the center.

He was in northern New Hampshire, at Randolph. At 10:30 a. m., the day of the hurricane, 300 miles north of Long Island Sound and Rhode Island where it struck with great loss about five hours later, he predicted it was coming inland on that course.

"A resident of Florida who has been through hurricanes," said Dr. Stewart, "also made the same prediction, independently of mine."

Both predictions were based on three facts. One, the wind was blowing from the East, showing Randolph was about directly north of the center. Two, the temperature was 65 degrees (F.), too warm for the season, and characteristic of advancing tropical air. Three, the weather map showed a high pressure area northeast of New England, blocking the hurricane from turning out to sea, but forcing it inland over the Long Island-New England coasts.

The tidal wave, Dr. Stewart said, was made worse by the fact that the storm struck two days before new moon, which is the season of spring, or extra high tides.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giradoux. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Lynn Fontanne, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.)

Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Exeter—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3, 6, 8:55. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2, 4:55, 7:55.

University—
Charles Boyer in "Algiers." 3, 6:20, 9:35. Also Victor McLaglen in "We're Going to Be Rich." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 1:50, 5:03, 8:16. Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 3:17, 6:30, 9:41.

Uptown—

"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres and Ruth Hussey. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Edward G. Robinson in "Slight Case of Murder." Also "Fifteen Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "Touchdown, Army!" featuring John Howard and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40.

Scollay and Modern—
"Algiers" starring Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. Scollay 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—

Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9. Also Hurricane Pictures: 2:20, 4:30, 6:45, 8:50.

Tremont—
"White Banners," with Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. Also "Hawaii Calls," featuring Bobby Breen. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Edward G. Robinson in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Goodbye Broadway," with Alice Brady, Charles Winniger and Tom Brown. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10:10. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Brookline Village—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Racket Busters," with George Brent. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Rural Sweden," "Steel" "A Criminal is Born." "Mill-dewed Melodramas," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Sky Giant," with Richard Dix. 12:35, 3:30, 6:05, 8:55.

Tomorrow

Kiwanis Club, Hotel Touraine—
Mr. J. B. Cartier will be the guest speaker at the regular weekly meeting, 12:15.

Cambridge Police Change Advocated

The proposal to oust Chief Timothy F. Leahy of the Cambridge Police by enacting an ordinance creating a police commissioner, although defeated last August by a majority of the Councillors, will be moved for reconsideration at a meeting tonight, it was learned today after Thomas M. McNamara, President of the Council and leader of the fight, filed a new action with the City Clerk.

The original action was taken while Chief Leahy was on vacation in August. At that time it was laid on the table and one attempt to force action on it failed. The filing for reconsideration was a surprise to most Councillors.

Cornell Next Invader of Stadium—Local Elevens in Surprise—Cubs Triumph

Harvard Will Be Improved For Coming Important Games

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What happened to Harvard Saturday?

That is the question that can best be answered by Dick Harlow, Harvard coach, but to do so he probably would have to point out faults of individuals. It is sufficient to say here, that Brown had a better football team and played even better than Brown adherents expected.

It is even probable that Brown will not play a better game all season than the opener Saturday. They earned their 20-13 victory because they threw speed, speed, and more speed along with beautifully timed blocking at and beyond the scrimmage lines all afternoon.

The Bruins had a better collection of backs than did Harvard, and a Providence line, supposedly weak at the tackles and center, proved strong. The two tackles played through the entire 60 minutes, in fact, the whole line, exclusive of the ends—and what ends—played through. When the line did bend somewhat John McLaughry, son of the Brown coach, threw his 190 pounds into the breech with forceful staying qualities.

Harvard Needs Speed

The Harvard offense looked sound enough if and when the blockers and ball carriers weighed anchor and really started to run. Only Frank Foley and Torbie Macdonald ran fast enough to beat your grandmother. Mike Cohen, replacement hope for fullback, showed hard driving qualities, a little faking ability, and a tardiness reaching the hole openings in the line, but he will come along.

Somehow the Harvard choice of plays dragged and the air attack, supposed to be pretty good, was seldom used to advantage. The Brown defense might have been made more vulnerable had Harvard resorted to more passing instead of plugging monotonously with Cohen through the line. The Harvards kicked none too well, trying to out-smart with corner kicks that too often went over the side lines lacking yards.

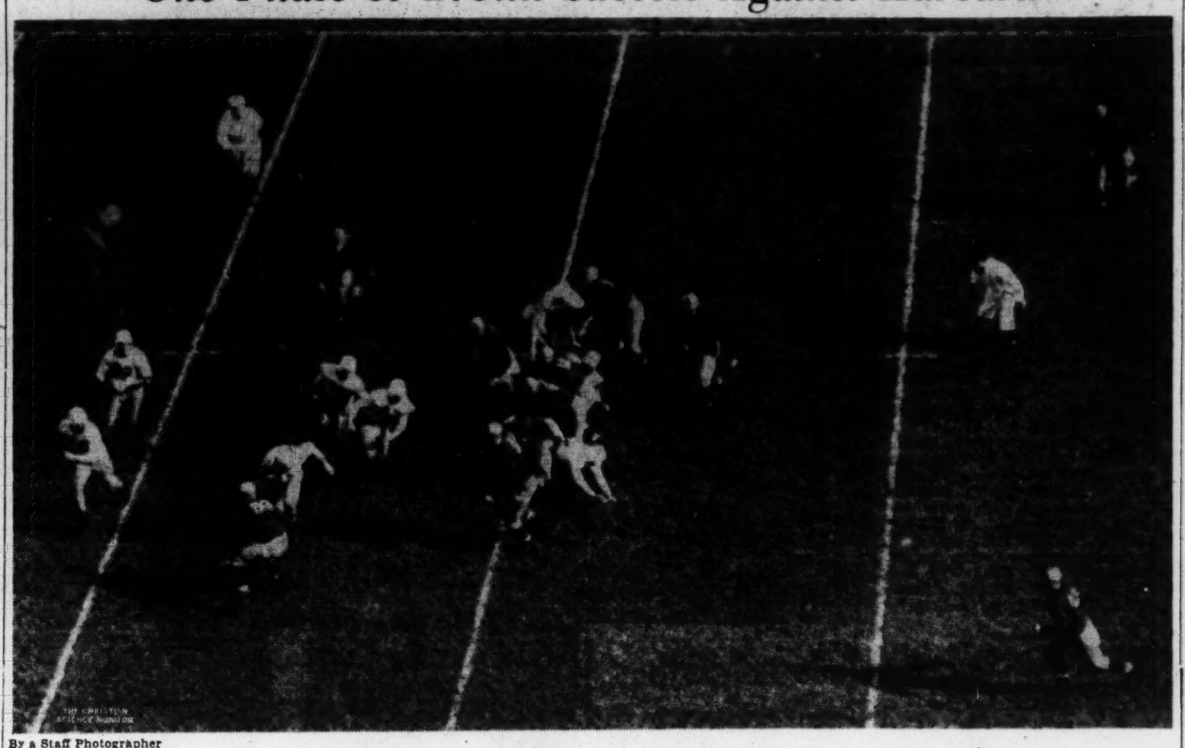
Defensively Harvard continues a grave question. The line had no more lift and charge than a rolling fog. Brown sweeps gathered power and speed unmolested behind their own line and Bobby Green and Don Daughters, Harvard ends, had a mighty tough afternoon without relief. Fortunately for Harvard supporters, the Bruins did not attempt much in the way of forward passes for the line could stand no more than the Brown running attack.

Crimson Will Improve

There were other things which could be pointed out, but by the time you read about them, the Crimson will be on the way toward mending. This Harvard team should not be sold short on the basis of play Saturday, and Brown supporters need not expect their team to play that well at all times.

This Saturday the powerful Cornell team will invade the Stadium. Cornell should win and probably will, but I feel that Harvard will be at least 40 per cent better by that time and also will have a few surprises in store. Cornell opened quietly, defeating Colgate 15 to 6, which tells little or nothing, for the Ithaca eleven might have been holding back or Colgate may be good.

One Phase of Brown Success Against Harvard



By a Staff Photographer

Start of a Brown sweep around Harvard's left end shows problem Harvard ends faced all afternoon. Irving Hall, the ball carrier, is led by Capt. Larry Atwell and two running guards, Mawhinney and Manrodt, with only Capt. Bobby Green and Cliff Wilson of the secondary who has reached line of scrimmage to check progress. Harvard's left tackle and two guards are boxed at the line of scrimmage and their failure to break through and harry the attack too often gave the Bruins a flying start on attack.

Cornell, Bates, Amherst Coming To Local Fields

Outstanding games for this section on Saturday include Cornell's invasion of the Stadium; Amherst's meeting with Tufts at the Medford Oval; and Bates visit to Northeastern's Huntington Field. Boston University will meet St. Lawrence University at Fenway Park. This game has been moved from Nickerson Field to the present site because of the destruction the hurricane did to the stands.

Boston College will be idle this Saturday and will wait over until Columbus day, which falls on Wednesday, Oct. 12, to play University of Detroit.

Despite the fact that Tufts went down to a 23-to-0 defeat at the hands of Colby last Saturday, the Jumbos should make things very interesting for the Williamstown Lord Jeffs. As a matter of fact, this game shapes up as one of the best next Saturday afternoon. Amherst will roll into town with a 6-to-6 tie with Springfield on its record books.

The showing that Northeastern made against Boston College last Friday night—the Huskies holding their more powerful rival to two touchdowns—has given Coach Jimmy Dunn's eleven considerable prestige. Northeastern already has been given the edge over Bates. The Maine team was battered by both Dartmouth and New Hampshire.

The Boston University-St. Lawrence game should offer little. While Pat Hanley's Terriers made a poor showing last Saturday against Lehigh, B. U. being held to a 6-to-6 tie, the Scarlet and White should have a romp at St. Lawrence's expense. The New York eleven was thumped by Dartmouth 51 to 0 last Saturday, and were unable to make any impression on the Big Green's second and third teams.

♦ ♦ ♦

Grid Jottings . . . Little Arnold Kaufman of Northeastern is the talk of football coaches today as a result of his outstanding play against the Eagles. Weighing only 172 pounds, Kaufman was in the B. C. backfield most of Friday night. So fast is he on the start that in several instances he seemed to be in the backfield before the ball arrived from the center.

♦ ♦ ♦

Al McCoy more than made up for the defeat Tufts handed his first Colby eleven last year. His boys shut the Jumbos out. Colby gained 244 yards by rushing and 113 by forward passing. Tufts gained 156 by rushing and did not complete one of the 25 passes thrown.

♦ ♦ ♦

Upsala is Boston University's third opponent and will come to Fenway Park Oct. 15. Fordham ran up a 47-to-0 score last Saturday which does not speak so well for the New Jersey eleven.

Playoff Results

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 3, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 1.

Dixie Series

Atlanta (S. A.) 3, Beaumont (T. L.) 3 (tie).

Little World Series

Newark (I. L.) 12, Kansas City (A. A.) 4.

Where to Dine

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Umpires Are Named For World Series

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 3

K. M. Landis, High Commissioner of Baseball, today announced the umpires for the pending World Series between the New York Yankees and the Chicago Cubs.

Louis C. Kolls and Cal Hubbard will call 'em for the American League, and Charles B. Moran and John William Sears for the National League.

Olympic Bobsleigh Tryouts Feb. 10-13

America's first tryouts for the 1940 Olympic Games will be held in slightly more than four months. The American Olympic Bobsleigh Committee yesterday announced final tryouts for the United States bobsleigh teams will be held this coming Feb. 10, 11, 12 and 13 at Lake Placid, New York.

The American Olympic Committee has just received official word that the fifth Winter Olympics are to take place at St. Moritz, Switzerland, with the following program: Figure skating, speed skating, ice hockey, bobselighs, one military race on skis and demonstrations of ski jumping and slalom. St. Moritz was the site of America's first Olympic bobsleigh victory in 1928.

Both the four-man and the two-man bobsled teams will be selected in the four-day meet on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg course at Lake Placid in February. The teams chosen will represent the United States in the Olympics at St. Moritz the following winter.

America will be seeking to regain the four-man title she won in 1932 at Lake Placid, but lost at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936. United States' four-man sleds came in fourth and sixth at Garmisch. The United States, however, will be defending her two-man title. Ivan E. Brown and Alan M. Washbond of Keene Valley, New York, hold the Olympic championship in this event.

Lesley Cup to New York

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 (AP)—New York State Saturday won the 1938 Lesley Cup golf championship with a team score of 60 points to 47½ for Massachusetts in the two-day tournament on the suburban Merion course. Canada, last year's winner, scored 28½ points and finished last. The Pennsylvania team was third with 44 points.

New York also won the Lesley Bowl for the lowest medal score. E. H. Driggs, Jr., and T. Suffern Tailer brought in a 73 to oust Charles Whitehead and Leonard Martin, their teammates, who held an early lead with an 81.

New Archery Record

MODESTO, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—Ken Wilhelm of Barstow, Calif., broke the world archery flight record in the California archery tournament yesterday. One of his arrows carried 758 yards, one foot.

The old mark of 617 yards was held by Curtis Hill, Dayton, Ohio. The new mark was accepted by National Archery Association representatives.

Perry Wins Pro Titles

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Fred Perry of England, the former king of American and British amateur tennis, has more titles today to add to his impressive collection—the United States national professional singles and a share of the doubles championships. He defeated Bruce Barnes of White Plains, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2, 6—4 yesterday to win the singles crown, then teamed with Vincent Richards of New York to turn back Barnes and Berkeley Bell of New York in the doubles final 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, 13—11. Perry did not lose a set in his march over five singles opponents.

Power Elevens Assert Selves On Gridirons

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Power and passing, twin genii of offensive football, continue to make—and break—the gridiron powers as the season, launched by two clamorous Saturdays, heads into a week-end filled with traditional, intersectional and conference contests.

Power alone was the deciding factor as Minnesota, Pittsburgh, Duke, Santa Clara and Cornell swept forward last Saturday at the head of the national parade. Resurgent Columbia, Ohio State and North Carolina all gained stature on the forward pass, which, however, failed signally for Rice, shaded 7-6 by Oklahoma in the day's major upset.

Sectional pictures began to take form as results came in much as expected, with only Rice's defeat, Brown's 20-3 squelching of Harvard and Idaho's 12-12 tie with Washington to shock the selectors. Here's how the situation looks in various major sectional groups:

Columbia Is Away

East: Columbia, off to a notable start in the "Ivy League" as Sid Luckman bombed Yale for a 27-14 win, takes on Army, victorious over Virginia Tech 39-0 in its second warmup. Yale, due to improve, faces Penn, 34-6 winner over Lafayette. Cornell, under wraps as it beat Colgate 15-6, plays Harvard, while Princeton and Dartmouth, still untested by real opposition, come together. Navy, 26-0 winner over Virginia Military, encounters Virginia.

Pittsburgh, still tops after a 28-6 triumph over Temple, meets its neighbor, Duquesne. Holy Cross tackles Manhattan; Colgate takes on Duke, Southern Conference co-leader, at Buffalo and Syracuse meets Maryland, beaten 33-0 by Penn State. Temple faces Texas Christian, George Washington meets Butler and Catholic plays at Detroit in Friday intersectional tussles.

Big Ten: The oldest and most rugged conference really swings into action after seven extra-circuit and one conference clash which saw Ohio State take the early lead with a 6-0 decision over Indiana. The Buckeyes next take on Southern California, 7-0 winner over Oregon State on the West Coast. Minnesota, the powerhouse which conquered Nebraska 16-7, moves into conference action against Purdue, 21-6 winner over Butler. Iowa, after a week off, takes on Wisconsin, which walloped Marquette 27-0. Michigan, 14-0 winner over Michigan State in the Wolverines' first game, faces Chicago's weak team. Indiana tries a comeback at the expense of Illinois, 44-7 winner over De Paul. Northwestern, after whipping Kansas State, 21-0 plays Drake.

Notre Dame, back in the picture as a national power after whipping Kansas 52-0, goes South to play Georgia Tech. Marquette entertains Southern Methodist in a Friday game at Chicago. Oklahoma, which brought the Big Six most of its glory with a 7-6 triumph over Rice, meets twice-beaten Texas. The Big Six Conference campaign opens with Nebraska encountering Iowa State and Kansas State meeting Missouri, winner over Colorado.

Southern Conference: Duke and North Carolina, perennial paladins of this uneven group, whipped Davidson, 27-0, and North Carolina State, 21-0, respectively, to share the lead with two victories apiece. While the Blue Devils visit Colgate this week, the Tar Heels take on Tulane, which played its third straight scoreless tie with Auburn. South Carolina lost 7-6 to Georgia and Clemson got its come-uppance, 20-7 from Tennessee last week. So now they return to their own loop against Wake Forest and V. M. I., respectively.

Southeastern Conference: Alabama, although untested in the Conference, remains the outstanding team in the circuit. The Tidesmen eased off with a 34-0 win over Howard and face N. C. State next. Auburn - Tennessee, Vanderbilt - Kentucky and Sewanee-Florida are the main Conference pairings. Louisiana State, 20-0 winner over Texas, again invades the Southwest to tackle Rice.

Southwest Conference: Davey O'Brien pitched Texas Christian right into the Conference lead when his aerial acrobatics beat Arkansas, 21-14. The Razorbacks have their chance to stage a comeback when they meet Baylor, 20-6 victor over Oklahoma Aggies Friday, in this week's only circuit clash. Intersectional games still are in order, with S. M. U., after a 29-7 win over Arizona, meeting Marquette, T. C. U. playing Temple, and Texas A. and M. going West to meet Santa Clara.

Pacific Coast: Oregon, rather surprisingly, heads the Conference standing after downing U. C. L. A. 14-12 for its second triumph and has an open date ahead. Meanwhile, the rather discredited favorites, Washington and Southern California, hit the comeback road. Washington, tied by Idaho, plays U. C. L. A., and Southern California, hard pressed to beat Oregon State, 27-3 victim of California's Bears.

St. Mary's, 20-0 winner over Gonzaga Sunday, meets Loyola, another strong independent, next Sunday.

Rocky Mountain: The "Big Seven" race may be cleared up early when Brigham Young and Wyoming come together. B. Y. U. pasted Denver 20-0 to emerge as a real contender while Wyoming, a favorite, was held to a scoreless tie by Denver. Colorado meets Utah State, 44-6 winner over College of Idaho, and Colorado State and Denver meet Friday. Utah is idle after a 34-0 opening victory over Montana State.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Boston Park football leagues with the Works Progress Recreation Division opened its 1938 season yesterday with grid teams competing in the top Park League and in four Class A conference leagues.

♦ ♦ ♦

The range record of the Salem Country Club was broken yesterday when Thomas Carr of Marblehead made 118 consecutive hits, 25 in competitive match and 93 against no competition, in the fall shoot held under the auspices of the National Skeet Shooting Association.

♦ ♦ ♦

Olof Olson is the new president of the Boston Typos Baseball Association. He was elected yesterday at a meeting held at the Elks Club. Other officers elected were Frank Nugent, Vice-President, and John McLaughlin, Secretary-Treasurer. Officers of the Union Printers International Baseball League attended the meeting.

♦ ♦ ♦

Scoring a total of 1284 points, Battery L of Boston won the annual rifle competition of the 241st Coast Artillery at the State Rifle Range at Camp Curtis Guild yesterday. Battery H of Chelsea was second with 1256.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lexington's doubles tennis champions were crowned yesterday when William McCarron and George Morse, Jr., won the championship by defeating Frank Pespisa and Irving Sherwood, the defending titlists, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6.

♦ ♦ ♦

The 1938 soccer season opened yesterday when Sao Miguels whitewashed the British Americans of Quincy at Andrew Square, South Boston 2 to 0.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Crescent Canoe Club of Waltham won its third racing trophy yesterday when club members Leo Hickey and Bernard Schwenderman won the fourth annual five-mile tandem race sponsored by the Breed's Canoe Club of Dedham on the Charles. The pair lowered the course record by more than two minutes, winning in the time of 44m. and 32s.

♦ ♦ ♦

Crews and coxswains from seven Greater Boston Sea Scout ships competed on the Charles River Basin yesterday using the fleet of M. I. T. N. Siefert and Butner of the S. S. S. Olympia from Beachmont gathered 20 points to take high scoring honors.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Medford Boat Club held its final week-end matches yesterday over an eight-mile triangular course before a strong east wind. Smokie, owned and sailed by F. Oxnard, won the Comet Class with 13 points as against 11 points for W. Neilson's Argo.

College Football Scores

East

Albright 19, Geneva 0.
Allegheny 32, Otterbein 0.
Amherst 6, Springfield 6.
Army 39, Virginia P. I. 0.
Arnold 0, Montclair T. 0.
Bergen, Jr., 19, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Bloomsburg T. 0, Millersville T. 0.
Boston 6, Lehigh 6.
Bowdoin 32, Mass. State 0.
Brown 20, Harvard 13.
Brooklyn 32, Fort Hamilton 0.
Bucknell 27, Gettysburg 14.
Carnegie Tech 49, Davis Elkins 0.
C. C. N. Y. 15, Buffalo 2.
Clarion 7, Grove City 6.
Colby 23, Tufts 0.
Columbia 27, Yale 14.
Conn. State 13, Wesleyan 6.
Cornell 15, Colgate 6.
Dartmouth 51, St. Lawrence 0.
Delaware 12, Ursinus 9.
F. & M. 27, Lebanon Valley 12.
Fordham 47, Upsala 0.
Georgetown 51, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Haverford 7, Susquehanna 6.
Holy Cross 46, R. I. State 13.
Juniata 45, Washington C. 0.
La Salle 13, Elon 0.
Lockhaven 10, Indiana T. 7.
Lowell T. S. 39, Panzer 0.
Middlebury 8, Hartwick 6.
Muhlenberg 19, Dickinson 7.
Navy 26, Virginia M. I. 0.
New Britain T. 13, Trenton T. 6.
New Hampshire 22, Bates 6.
New York 19, Miami 0.
Norwich 20, Hobart 0.
Oberlin 6, Rochester 6.
Penn 34, Lafayette 6.
Penn State 33, Maryland 0.
Pittsburgh 28, Temple 6.
Princeton 39, Williams 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 14, Hamilton 6.
Rutgers 15, Vermont 14.
Scranton 13, Canisius 6.
St. Anselm 9, Providence 0.
Trinity 19, Union 13.
Villanova 59, American I. 0.
Washington & Jefferson 27, Marietta 0.
Waynesburg 6, Slippery Rock 0.
Westchester T. 13, E. Stroudsburg T. 6.
Worcester P. I. 9, Coast Guard 6.

West

Baldwin-Wallace 34, Hiram 6.
Bradley 0, Chicago 0.
Case 53, Findlay 0.
Capital 14, Valparaiso 13.
Carroll 7, North Central 0.
Colorado C. 7, Western State 0.
Creighton 26, South Dakota 0.
De Kalb 7, Charleston 0.
DePauw 41, Evansville 0.
Detroit Tech 64, Defiance 0.
Dubuque 25, Illinois N. 14.
Franklin 14, Indiana State 13.
Hanover 14, Wabash 6.
Hillsdale 32, Olivet 7.
Illinois 44, De Paul 7.
Illinois C. 13, Parsons 12.
Iowa State 32, Luther 7.
Iowa T. 10, Grinnell 0.
James Millikin 20, Principia 0.
John Carroll 20, Bowling Green 0.
Kalamazoo 45, Adrian 0.
Kent State 22, Heidelberg 6.
Knox 7, Ripon 0.
Lake Forest 36, Augustana 6.
Lawrence 6, Coe 2.
McKendree 7, Eureka 0.
Miami 39, Mt. Union 9.
Michigan 14, Michigan State 0.
Minnesota 16, Nebraska 7.
Missouri 14, Colorado 7.
Monmouth 6, Carthage 0.
Nevada 12, Arizona State 12.
North Illinois T. 7, East Illinois T. 0.
Northwestern 21, Kansas State 0.
Notre Dame 52, Kansas 0.
Oberlin 6, Rochester 6.
Ohio Northern 12, Wittenberg 0.
Ohio State 6, Indiana 0.
Purdue 21, Butler 6
River Falls T. 19, Northland C. 13.
South Dakota State 28, Omaha 6.
St. John's 26, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.
St. Norbett 13, Michigan Tech 0.
St. Olaf 27, Macalester 12.
Stevens Point T. 7, Stout Institute 0.
Southern Methodist 29, Arizona 7.
Texas Christian 21, Arkansas 14.
Toledo 26, St. Joseph 0.
Washington (St. L.) 25, Drake 13.
Wayne 16, Akron 0.
Wheaton 12, Elmhurst 7.
Wisconsin 27, Marquette 0.
Wooster 39, Ashland 0.

Far West

California 27, Washington State 3
Colorado State 0, Wyoming 0
Fresno 34, S. D. Marines 14
Idaho 12, Washington 12
Oregon 14, U. C. L. A. 12
Santa Clara 22, Stanford 0
S. D. State 6, Occidental 0
Southern California 7, Oregon State 0
St. Mary's 20, Gonzaga 0
Utah 34, Montana State 0
Utah State 44, C. of Idaho 6

South

Alabama 34, Howard 0
Apprentice School 9, William & Mary 8
Auburn 0, Tulane 0
Belmont Abbey 19, East Carolina T. 0
Boiling Springs 19, Lee McRae 6.
Carson Newman 13, Union C. 6
Centre 16, Chattanooga 7
Centenary 26, Hardin-Simmons 13
Duke 27, Davidson 0
Emory Henry 0, West N. C. T. 0
Georgia 7, South Carolina 6
Georgia Tech 19, Mercer 0
Guilford 6, Wofford 0
Kentucky 66, Oglethorpe 0
Louisiana State 20, Texas 0
Mississippi C. 33, Louisiana C. 14.
Mississippi State 22, Florida 0.
Mississippi 27, Louisiana Tech 7.
Morehead T. 76, Lawrence Tech 0.
North Carolina 21, North Carolina State 0.
Oklahoma 7, Rice 6.
Richmond 12, Randolph Macon 7.
Shaw 13, St. Paul's N. & I. S. 6.
Tennessee 20, Clemson 7.
Texas A. & M. 20, Tulsa 0.
Vanderbilt 12, West Kentucky T. 0.
Virginia 12, Washington & Lee 0.
West Liberty T. 24, Potomac State 0.
West Virginia 38, W. Va. Wes. 6.
Xavier 18, Tuskegee 0.

British Women Win

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 3 (CP)—A brilliant team of British women golfers defeated a Canadian team in an international match Saturday, winning 5 points to 2. The Britishers swept the two foresome matches in the morning, 1 up and 2 up, which netted them two points. In the five afternoon singles matches Britain won three for a point each.

Ernie Lombardi And Jimmy Foxx Lead Batsmen

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Jimmy Foxx, the Boston Red Sox slugger, and Ernie Lombardi, husky Cincinnati catcher, are the 1938 batting champions of the big leagues.

Each won his race by five points over his nearest rival. Foxx, coming back to one of the greatest years of his career, wound up with an unofficial .349 average to finish in front of Jeff Heath, Cleveland's rookie in the American League. Lombardi held on to win in the National after a close stretch fight with Johnny Mize, Cardinals' first baseman. Lombardi had .342.

For Foxx it is the second American League batting crown of his career. He won with a .356 average while with the Athletics in 1933.

Lombardi is the first catcher to come through in the National since Eugene (Pinky) Hargrave, also of the Reds, won with .353 back in 1926.

Foxx also led both leagues in driving in runs, with 174, only 10 short of the American League record Gehrig set in 1931. Hank Greenberg, the Detroit dynamiter, was the home-run king of the big time with 58 round-trip blows.

Only four pitchers reached the 20-game mark in victories for what is believed a new low for recent years. Red Ruffing of the Yanks and Buck Newsom of the St. Louis Browns turned the trick in the American League, and Paul Derringer, Cincinnati, and Bill Lee, Chicago, in the National.

The final unofficial records for batting, home runs and pitching leaders:

Batting (First Five in Each League)

American League

Club Player	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Foxx, Boston	149	565	139	197	.349
Heath, Cleveland	126	500	104	172	.344
Chapman, Boston	127	499	92	163	.340
Myer, Washington	127	437	79	148	.339
Travis, Washington	146	567	96	190	.335

National League

Lombardi, Cin'nati	129	489	60	167	.342
Mize, St. Louis	149	531	86	179	.337
McCormick, Ci'nati	151	640	89	209	.327
Vaughan, P'sburgh	147	541	88	175	.323
Medwick, St. Louis	146	590	101	190	.322

Home Runs (Batters With 26 or More)

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Det.	58	Ott, N. Y.	36
Foxx, Boston	50	Goodman, Cin.	30
Clift, St. L.	34	Mize, St. L.	27
York, Tigers	33	Camilli, Bky.	26
Di Maggio, N. Y.	32	Rizzo, Pitts.	23
Johnson, Phil.	30	Medwick, St. L.	21
Gehrig, N. Y.	29		
Dickey, N. Y.	27		
Keltner, Clev.	26		
Gordon, N. Y.	25		
Henrich, N. Y.	22		
Bonura, Wash.	22		
Simmons, Wash.	21		
Gehringer, Det.	20		
Heath, Clev.	20		

Runs Batted in (First Five in Each League)

American League		National League	
Foxx, Bos.	174	Medwick, St. L.	122
Greenberg, Det	145	Ott, N. Y.	117
Di Maggio, N. Y.	138	Rizzo, Pitts.	111
York, Det.	125	McCormick, Cin.	106
Clift, St. L.	116	Mize, St. L.	103

Pitchers (20-Game Winners)

Pitcher Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ruffing, Yankees	21	7	.750
Lee, Cubs	22	9	.710
Derringer, Reds	21	14	.600
Newsom, Browns	20	16	.556

American League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	99	53	.651
Boston	88	61	.591
Cleveland	86	66	.566
Detroit	84	70	.545
Washington	75	76	.497
Chicago	65	83	.439
St. Louis	55	97	.362
Philadelphia	53	99	.349

Results Oct. 1

Chicago 6, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 0.
Boston 9, New York 2.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 0.
Only games scheluled.

Results Oct. 2

St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 2.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 10, Cleveland 6.
New York 8, Boston 1.

National League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	89	63	.586
Pittsburgh	88	64	.573
New York	83	67	.553
Cincinnati	82	68	.547
Boston	77	75	.507
St. Louis	71	80	.470
Brooklyn	69	80	.463
Philadelphia	45	105	.300

Results Oct. 1

St. Louis 4, Chicago 3
Chicago 10, St. Louis 3
New York 13, Boston 5
Cincinnati 9, Pittsburgh 8
Only games scheduled

Results Oct. 2

New York 3, Boston 2
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 3
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 3

Chicago's Drive Climaxes Major-League Campaigns

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Yankees and Chicago Cubs are tuning up for the World Series, which gets under way at Wrigley Field Wednesday afternoon, baseball's millions can pause and look over one of the most interesting seasons in history.

There was the sensational stretch drive of the Cubs, under the inspiring leadership of Gabby Hartnett, a great catcher who seems destined to join the ranks of managerial greats. There was the third straight flag for the Yankees, and their pilot, Joe McCarthy.

Reds Surprise

Of lesser importance, but none the less brilliant, was the rise of the Cincinnati Reds from last place to fourth in the National League. For that job, during which he made gestures at the pennant for several weeks, Bill McKechnie deserves the highest known praise.

Over in the American League, Joe Cronin lifted the Red Sox three notches into second place, the best finish engineered by a Boston club since 1918.

There was the great bid of Hank Greenberg to catch Babe Ruth's home run record of 60, a mark he missed by only two. There was the remarkable comeback of Boston's Jimmy Foxx, who walked off with the American League batting championship at .349, the runs batted in crown with 174, and finished second to Greenberg with an even 50 home runs. Foxx, in 1937, had batted .285.

Newsom Wins 20

Del Baker, after succeeding Mickey Cochrane at Detroit, pushed the Tigers into the first division. Had the campaign been longer, Del might have passed the third-place Indians. He was coming fast at the finish. Buck Newsom, with his "pin-wheel" windup, won 20 games for the seventh-place St. Louis Browns, a noble pitching feat. He might have won 30 or more with the power of the Yankees or Red Sox behind him.

Always regarded as one of baseball's outstanding right-handed hitters, Cincinnati's Ernie Lombardi took National League individual batting honors after a thrilling race with Johnny Mize, the Cardinal first baseman. Many fans were "pulling" for Johnny. Early in the season he was benched for light hitting. In the second half of the race he set a torrid pace. But Lombardi had established a comfortable advantage.

Although few realize the fact, Bill Terry deserves a pat on the back for his maneuvering with the Giants. Bill started the season without a big league second baseman. In fact, there is a suspicion he has been through the entire race without one. Joe Moore was injured. Danning and Melton were out. Then Bill lost Carl Hubbell.

Terry In Race

Despite these drawbacks, Terry kept his club close to the top all the way. He was in front for several weeks, and yielded only when Hubbell was forced to leave the squad.

The same holds true in the case of the Bees, under Stengel. Casey saw a majority of his regulars injured at various stages of the National League race, but brought them home fifth, as McKechnie had the previous season.

The closing week end was an eventful one. The Cubs clinched the National flag by winning the second game of a double-header at St. Louis, while the jittery Pirates dropped a 9-to-8 decision to the Reds. Despite kicking away the pennant in the final week, a trick started by the Cubs and finished by the Reds, Manager Pie Traynor is assured of his job for 1939.

Speaking of jobs, Jimmy Wilson resigned at Phillie, just another victim of weak material. Given a team of major leaguers, the veteran catcher would unquestionably rank high in the managerial field.

The headline news in yesterday's program was Bob Feller's sensational pitching at Cleveland, where he fanned 18 Tigers and established a new big league standard. He and Dizzy Dean held the former mark at 17. As the Indians made only four hits, however, young Bob lost the game, 4 to 1. His final victim was Chet Laabs, whom he fanned in the ninth with two on.

Australia Has Coast Singles Crown Cinched

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3 (AP)—Australia had the men's singles title cinched and a fighting chance for the doubles crown in the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament today.

Adrian Quist, surprise conqueror Saturday of World Singles Champion Donald Budge, meets Harry Hopman, 34, non-playing captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, who as startlingly eliminated John Bromwich, his pupil, yesterday, in the singles final.

Hopman, after subduing Bromwich 6—3, 6—3, 10—8, teamed with a fellow countryman, Leonard Schwartz, to eliminate Budge and Gene Mako, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

They will meet the winners of today's semifinal match between the Australians Bromwich and Quist, and Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, and Jacques Brugnon, France.

Margot Lumb of England, who upset Nancye Wynne, Australia, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, meets Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, in the women's singles semifinals, while Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, plays Mme. Simone Mathieu of France. Mme. Mathieu eliminated Mrs. Harry Hopman, Australia, yesterday, 6—2, 6—3.

Quist defeated Budge, 7—5, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Without detracting from the amazing performance of the Australian, Budge appeared greatly off form. He seldom rushed the net, and was guilty of frequent errors as he dropped the first two sets in rapid-fire fashion.

The Australian Davis Cup star, on the other hand, was all over the court, making sensational forcing shots as he took advantage of the California red-head, who came here fresh from sweeping the major tournaments of Europe and eastern America.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Carl Hubbell pitched five-hitter as Giants beat Senators 4-2 in World Series opener.

Saturday's Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Jerry Stein, City College (New York)—Playing center, blocked two Buffalo kicks, recovering one for touchdown and paving way for score with other; passed for extra point and tackled Buffalo runner for safety as C. C. N. Y. won, 15-2.

Jim Gillette and Mosby Cardozo, Virginia—Scored touchdowns that beat Washington and Lee, 13-0, for Cavaliers' first major victory in four years.

Paul Kromer, Michigan — Made both touchdowns in 14-0 triumph over Michigan State.

Ray Smith, Idaho — Dashed 17 yards to score on end-around play in last two minutes of game to tie Washington, 12-12.

Roland Young and John Shirk, Oklahoma—Broke up Ernie Lain's passing and enabled Sooners to down Rice, 7-6.

Woodrow Wilson, Army—Ran 62 yards for one touchdown against V. P. I. and tossed passes for two others.

Dave O'Brien, Texas Christian—His passes produced three touchdowns against Arkansas and he converted three extra points.

Vic Bottari, California — Tallied eight points himself and pitched two touchdown passes in 27-3 triumph over Washington State.

Kenneth Kavanaugh, Louisiana State—Caught aerials for two touchdowns and one extra point, running 48 yards for one score against Texas.

Sid Luckman, Columbia—Scored one touchdown and set up three others with brilliant running, passing and punting in 27-14 win over Yale.

Bill Ferbecky, Washington University (St. Louis) — Threw three touchdown passes and caught one in 25-13 victory over Drake.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except Sunday at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1938.

State of Massachusetts } ss.
County of Suffolk }

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Albert F. Gilmore, Fred M. Lamson, W. Stuart Booth, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that they are the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, of The Christian Science Monitor, and that the following is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Editor: The Editorial Board (Paul S. Deland, J. Roscoe Drummond, Roland R. Harrison, Frank L. Perrin, Donovan M. Richardson) 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Executive Editor: J. Roscoe Drummond, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.
Business Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society: Roland R. Harrison, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

2. That the owner is:

The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

F. M. Lamson, Albert F. Gilmore, W. Stuart Booth — Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

3 That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders, and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiants' full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and these affiants have no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by them.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above is 134,854.

FRED M. LAMSON
ALBERT F. GILMORE
W. STUART BOOTH

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1938.

RICHARD L. RICE
(My commission expires May 12, 1943.)

Chinese Craft Shown

The Arts in Boston

Bostonians are particularly appreciative of the arts of the Far East, if we can judge from the superb collections in our Museum of Fine Arts. Those who have enjoyed the Chinese division particularly may be happy to learn about a gallery called the Silver Bamboo at 164 Newbury Street. There is installed an admirable collection made in China in recent years and transported to this country since the current hostilities began.

The collection has been made by a devoted amateur, but when we have examined many items, we appreciate that that fine line of difference between amateur and professional collector vanishes in this instance. Devotional figures, tomb furniture, porcelains, carvings, jewels are to be seen and the visitor has the privilege of touching and holding these precious objects in order to get the peculiar feeling of highly sensitive and beautifully balanced craftsmanship. Because the Chinese have had such a long and unbroken tradition in the arts, there is an enormous amount of material that has served for embellishment and for symbols, and from it one can follow the history of Chinese taste.

This collection at the Silver Bamboo includes bronzes of a primitive era. Some of the finest pieces are terra cottas dating back to the Han dynasty, a period particularly interesting to connoisseurs today. There is a North Wei horse's head, a splendid portrait, possessing the vigorous and dynamic lines of construction which are not concealed in archaic composition. Of the same dynasty, there is a most sensitive head of a woman. Here is the quintessence of the peasant image, unchanging for 2000 years, the prototype of Olan. It is well worth visiting this Newbury Street gallery to see this head alone.

Other items of interest and rarity are a blanc de chine portrait of Li Po of the Ming period, and a delicately carved ivory brush pot of the Chien-Lung period. There are many other pieces that attract the eye, for shape, for color, for texture, for subject, for rarity. There are textiles and rugs and beautiful jewels, some wrought of metals, carved and filigreed and incised; some enamelled and encrusted with fine gems. Looking closely, we marvel at the painstaking and minute craftsmanship, at the fancifulness and wit embodied. Among rare items are some cricket cages, gourds actually grown to conform to a decorative mold and covered with delicately carved stoppers.

China today does not possess the inclination or the temperament to encourage such craft. What we see at this studio is a product of another age, another tempo, and some of us may look a little longingly back at it.

D. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Serge Koussevitzky

Who will open his fifteenth season as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday afternoon and Saturday evening; from the portrait head by Gitou Knoop.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hour. 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Opening Oct. 6, exhibition of War Posters in the Special Exhibition Galleries.

Boston Public Library — Exhibition of originals and reproductions of prints, loaned by Mrs. David Porter Field. Through Oct. 23.

Boston City Club—Exhibition by City Club Camera Associates. Through Oct. 23.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Saturdays, 2 to 5 through October. Three new Natural Science Habitat Groups. 1, 4, Protective Resemblance of Insects. Life Histories of butterflies, and a family of Ruffed Grouse, new exhibits of ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. New exhibit of articles carried by a Japanese child in his or her school bag. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Copley Society — Exhibition of Oils by Frank Hendry. Through Oct. 15.

Fine Arts Theater—Drawings by Janet Gill. Through Oct. 11.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9-5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Water colors and oils by Winslow Homer. Through Oct. 15. Drawings by H. K. Webster. Through Oct. 24.

Yamanaka—Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese Screens.

Boston Athenaeum—French costumes from 1500 to 1800. Colored engravings.

Castano Galleries—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Also Old Master Drawings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of early ship paintings by Butterworth. Salmon and others. Also Early American paintings, mainly landscapes.

Rand Galleries—General exhibition of paintings and prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of oil paintings by New England group. Group water color show. Also selected group of oils, water colors and prints. Paintings by Susan Ricker Knox of Czechoslovakia.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Aquatints in color.

Guild of Boston Arists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of Orrefors glass.

Vose Galleries—Paintings of New England, Spain, Belgium, and England by Alexander Bower. Water colors of the Near East, Africa, Mexico, and Honolulu, by Alfred Ybarra.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Industries Threaten to Move

(Continued from Page 9)

cutting around the dam, while the dams are also gone at the old Gilbert Company plant. At the Ware Industries plant at Ware, Mass., formerly the old Otis Company plant, the dam has gone out.

"On the Chicopee River the flood water cut around the dam of the Bircham Bend Power Plant; the same thing happened at the Wendell Station of the New England Power Company on the Millers River.

"Manufacturing establishments on the Millers River at Orange were badly damaged, a recurrence of the 1936 disaster. Every industry was affected, including the Minute Tapioca Company plant, the Rodney Hunt Machine Company, the Reed Textile Company, the Leavitt Machine Company and a host of others.

"Massachusetts has suffered from the three greatest floods in its history in the past 12 years. The greatest flood ever recorded locally was in 1936.

"The best engineering advice that we can find infroms us that there is no certainty that these floods may not be repeated. A recent study, based on the rainfall data of more than 100 years, indicates that the ultimate or maximum flood probability that Massachusetts or New England may suffer from in the future will approach the heights reached by the 1927 flood in Vermont or the 1938 flood in the central area of Massachusetts and Connecticut. It also maintained that there is very little danger in Massachusetts from a disaster such as the Johnstown flood, because the large dams and reservoirs impounding large volumes of water have been carefully built by competent engineers of the best design with great factors of safety, of which the Quabbin Dam, now under construction by the Metropolitan Commission, is a good example."

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NOTE! Early in October We Shall Occupy Larger and More Convenient Premises at

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MAGNOLIA HYANNIS

Aerial Tramway To Resume Trips As Leaves Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3—The recreational season in New Hampshire will be resumed this week with the reopening of the aerial passenger tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch and with autumn foliage at its peak.

The tramway has been idle since the storm last week. No damage was done to the tram but its power was cut off. The tram will inaugurate its winter hours with trips from 9 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon.

Activities at the tram are expected to be busy this week end as the summit of Cannon Mountain will afford an excellent view of the autumn foliage in Franconia Notch.

The Mt. Washington Cog Wheel Railroad has resumed activities with trips being made to the halfway house. It is impossible to operate the train to the summit as the famed Jacob's Ladder was wiped away by the storm and will not be replaced until spring.

Practically all of the main highways in New Hampshire have been cleared of the storm damage in readiness for the influx of those who come to see the foliage. The foliage has been turning in various parts of the State for the last week, and it is expected that it will reach its peak of color within the next week.

The hotels in the mountain area have cleaned up their storm damage in preparation for the fall visitors, and communication facilities are quickly being restored to the recreational areas.

Visitors to the mountain area since the storm report that a number of new and interesting views have been opened up as the result of trees being felled.

It is expected that considerable work will be done in cleaning up the White Mountain National Forest from the flood and wind damage by the various CCC groups in the area.

New forest fire lookouts on a number of mountains must be constructed to replace those wrecked by the storm and new communication facilities must be provided up the mountains.

State Democratic Platform Planks Cover Wide Field

The major planks in the Massachusetts Democratic platform adopted at the week end party convention follow:

1. $120,000,000 Federal grant for comprehensive New England flood control program.
2. Federal and state aid for farmers suffering capital losses in hurricane and flood.
3. Condemnation of 1936, 1937 and 1938 Legislatures for failure to pass redistricting legislation.
4. Lower interest on small loans.
5. Abolition of state tax on cities and towns; establishment of honest state budget.
6. Strict adherence to civil service laws.
7. State contracts to lowest bidders.
8. Reduction in electric light and gas rates.
9. Adequate advertising of Massachusetts recreational facilities.
10. Higher education facilities for those without funds.
11. Adequate funds to segregate mentally ill in state institutions.
12. State health clinics like those established under White Fund of Boston.
13. Strictest economy "compatible with humane, liberal administration" of state affairs.
14. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
15. Repeal of law allowing opening of ballot boxes in towns before poll-closing time.
16. "Young age assistance bureau" to aid unemployed youth.
17. Erection of memorial building in honor of veterans of all wars.
18. Study of the compulsory automobile liability insurance law. Approval of merit rating system.
19. Changes in old age assistance law. (A) Reduction of eligible age from 65 to 60 years. (B) Increase in monthly minimum payments from $30 to $40. (C) Need of applicant to be sole test. (D) Elimination of stigma of pauperism on old age assistance recipients.
20. Extension of East Boston Airport to Governor's Island.
21. Extension of sidewalk projects on state highways for work relief. Construction of farm-to-market roads.
22. Extension of CCC camps.
23. Increase in state share of dog race betting receipts from 3½ to 7 per cent.
24. Holding of a constitutional convention in 1940.
25. Revision of laws regarding weekly premium life insurance.
26. Elimination of lynching.
27. Advocacy of following labor policies: (A) Settlement of labor disputes by arbitration. (B) Negotiation of wage and working standards by mediation, arbitration and conciliation. (C) Awarding of state contracts to firms maintaining required work standards. (D) State maximum hour and minimum wage law to supplement federal act. (E) State regulation of private employment agencies. (F) Enactment of legislation to clarify and protect labor's right of "peaceful persuasion." (G) Improvement, liberalization and extension of unemployment compensation act. (H) Commendation for Roosevelt administration's handling of labor problems.
28. Opposition to employment in public service of women whose husbands are gainfully employed and earning sufficient to support them.

'The Monitor Views' the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Railroading on Mt. Washington

By a Staff Photographer

Many Persons Enjoy the Ride in Autumn When Foliage Is in Color

Convention Shows Democratic Party Rifts

(Continued from Page 1)

Hurley administration produced the state's expenditure peaks, with Governor Hurley, a so-called economy Governor, topping his predecessors by an $82,000,000 state budget this year.

The failure of the Democratic convention to consider the Townsend Plan cleared the way for the plan's consideration by the Republican State Convention to be held tomorrow at 11 a. m. at Tremont Temple.

Some political leaders contend the GOP in Massachusetts, as in Maine, should favor a modified Townsend Plan to assure party victory in November. Were the Republican convention to embrace the Townsend Plan, even in a greatly modified form, this action would tend to eliminate the independent candidacy of William H. McMasters, whose presence in the election contest constitutes a major barrier to Republican success.

Urge Adoption

Townsend Plan advocates appeared before the GOP resolutions committee last Friday to urge party adoption of the program.

Despite the failure of Mr. Curley and Mr. Hurley to abide rigidly by the civil service laws and their policy of packing political followers into jobs demanding civil service appointments, the convention adopted a plank calling for rigid adherence to civil service laws. Possibly the GOP will use the facts dug up by the commission investigating the Unemployment Compensation Commission civil service tactics to shatter this Democratic plank.

The convention's condemnation of the 1936, 1937, and 1938 Legislature for failing to pass legislation for redistricting of the Senatorial, Representative, and Councilor districts recalled to political observers that Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has not yet taken the redistricting problem to court.

Some time ago Mr. McGlue announced that he planned to file a petition in the State Supreme Judicial Court in an attempt to obtain a ruling that the Legislature violated the constitution by failing to adopt redistricting legislation so that the various candidates may run for election from new districts to go into effect on the first Wednesday in January.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. McGlue for approximately a month. The former Democratic State Committee Chairman said a court victory would result in delaying the election of legislators and Councilors for several weeks while the redistricting work was being accomplished.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WEEI Eddie Cantor; Fannie Brice; Bert Gordon (Mad Russian); Walter Woolf King; Carroll and Fairchild's Orchestra.

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Songs of the Middle Ages": "Folksong."

8:30 WNAC Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. Aria, "Lamento di Federico," from Gilea's "L'Arlesiana," Campbell-Tipton's "The Crying of Water," and Schubert's "Serenade," by Mr. Crooks; Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture; "Young Prince and Princess" from "Scheherazade"; Brahm's Hungarian Dance, No. 1, by orchestra.

9:00 WNAC New season of Phil Spitalny and his all-girl orchestra; Dorothy Thompson, commentator.

9:00 WBZ Address, Myron C. Taylor, on "Political Refugees in Europe," at dinner of Council on Foreign Relations.

9:00 WEEI Radio Theater: Madeleine Carroll, George Brent, and Franchot Tone in "Another Dawn," aviation story.

9:30 WAAB Winthrop W. Aldrich, banker, on "The Effect of Social Trends on the American University," to Northeastern University's fortieth anniversary banquet.

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Bizet's opera, "Carmen," by La Scala Opera of Milan.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	News: Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 Edw. Cooley, talk	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports	A. Rollini; orchestra	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Network program	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Alias Jimmy Valentine":	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	"Ace Brigade"; orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: variety program	"No Talent Wanted"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	National Policyholders
7:45	Adult Education	Leaders in Dancetime		Freddie Green's Orch.
8:00 "Monday Night Show"; Himber	"Sing Song": vocal trio; quartet	"Believe It or Not"; guests; music	Political talk	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love": dramatic serial	Richard Crooks: orchestra; chorus	Political talk	"Sweet Music"
8:30			Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	"Princess of Song"
8:45			Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater: "Another Dawn";	"Council on Foreign Relations": Myron C.	"Hour of Charm": Phil Spitalny's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:15	Taylor; Norman Davis,	Eddie, Duchin's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:30 F. Tone, G. Brent,	presiding	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Northeastern University	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
9:45 M. Carroll			Anniversary Dinner	"Gangplank"
10:00 Wayne King's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Famous First Facts":	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	in erviews	Amateur Hour
10:30 Yom Kippur	National Forum: talk	"Band-Box": orchestra	Streamlined version of	Amateur Hour
10:45 services	National Forum: talk	"Band-Box": orchestra	Wagner's "Lohengrin."	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	starring Attilio Baggiore, others	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; talk	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service		"Day's End"
11:30 Dance orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Hugh De Paul's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Dance orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Hugh De Paul's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; music	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	M. Meecky's Cowboys	Network talk
11:15 "The Song Shop"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast: music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Musical Edition"	"Jam Session"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	"Gloom Chasers": music	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith	News; features; Noon-	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	day Revue; quotations	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	Republican Convention:	Sport relay	Linda Club luncheon:
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies; talk	Henry Cabot Lodge;	From London: "Piccadilly Playtime"	speakers
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Leverett Saltonstall		Barbara Jean, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	"Classical Album"
2:15 Republican State	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Voice, violin, and organ	"Classical Album"
2:30 Convention	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Concert Internationale	Sports relay	Federal Theater: "Pioneers of Science"
2:45 "Harmonettes"	Hymn recital	Household talk	Sports relay	
3:00 "Adventures in	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Musical Journal"	Sports reports
3:15 Rhythm"; orch.	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Three Quarter Time"	Sports reports
3:30 "Four Clubmen"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Sports relay	Sports reports
3:45 "Melody Ramblings"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sports reports
4:00 Studio talk	Old N. E. recipes	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	String Ensemble
4:15 "Accent on Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Dramatic sketch	"Two Keyboards"	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Melody Time"	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Hatterfields": sk.	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	News; music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	Terry and the Pirates	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 O. Heatter; music	"Don Winslow": sk.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; J. Wesley	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Network program	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	Network program	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 Enoch Light's Or.	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Novelty Choir	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Q. Shumsky, violinist	Commentator	"Musical Album"	"The Rondoliers"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Network program	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Caricatures in Music"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Caricatures in Music"	vocal group	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 Variety Program	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only": variety show	Morton Gould's Orch.	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 with Al Jolson	Questions and Answers		Morton Gould's Orch.	"Swing at It"; sports
9:00 "We, the People"	"Now and Then": Frank	Frank Crumit; Julia	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15 Gabriel Heatter	Hodek's Music	Sanderson	"Rhythm Boys"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee": variety	WOR Symphony Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob	Billy Losses' Orchestra	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Detective sketch	Felix Knight, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Glenn Miller's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 Glenn Miller's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

Here and There in Stores Of the Boston Retail Areas

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that you've tried on all the clothes you had last winter; yes, and even those of the vintage of 1936, you've probably found that practically every skirt and dress you own has to be shortened! That is, if you intend that they shall have any semblance of style this season . . . for the skirts are even shorter than they were this summer. Having talked with Elizabeth Hawes last week, we are more or less still under the influence of the "wear what you please" school . . . but it's pretty difficult when we see all these things in the shop windows not to change the length, so maybe you'll want to start shortening. Even though you can sew a fine hem, it's the "hanging" part that gets you when it comes to the matter of alterations in this direction. Now there appears to be a solution in Filene's "Self-Skirt-Markers" that you'll find in their Notions Department on the first floor, for the matter of a dollar. It looks like an automobile jack, come to think of it, you simply set it on the floor near yourself, take the little bulb that's attached to it up in your hand and start squeezing. With every squeeze a mark appears on your skirt, at just the right height, there being a ruler arrangement on it that you set for the length you wish before you start. This assures you that even though you're more or less a stranger with a needle and thread, your skirt will hang nice and even all the way around! And think of the pin money you'll save, just by taking care of these hems yourself!

♣ ♣ ♣

Unique Ballet to Be Presented

Do you enjoy the ballet? Then we know you'll be interested in this . . . because incidentally, here is your chance to see a ballet right in the middle of the afternoon; which means (if your husband isn't as keen on "The Dance" as you are!) that you can enjoy it all by yourself, without feeling that you are taking your escort away from a good book. Because Jordan Marsh is sponsoring a unique ballet . . . beginning next Wednesday afternoon at 2:30; up in the spacious auditorium, and they will continue daily through Saturday at the same hour. The ballet itself is being presented by Lentheric, the perfumer. And for the first time (we're quite sure, because we're still up on our glissades, pas de bourrés and tour jetés!) perfume is being translated into terms of motion, light, and color. Aided of course, by beautiful costumes, effective lighting and appropriate music. The principals are Miss Jane Burkhalter, whom you may have seen when she was with the American Ballet, Miss Pamela Nape, formerly with the Cleveland Ballet, and Lentheric's Ballet Director, Harold Martins . . . and it all sounds rather exciting and different to us!

♣ ♣ ♣

Something New in Women's Bags

The makers of the "Mam'selle" bags have scored again . . . this time with a grand little pouch affair that is really two purses in one! You see one of their designers knows women . . . and she knows that most women carry a grand conglomeration around with them daily; the equal of which isn't matched anywhere around . . . unless by the contents of the annual Rummage Sale sponsored by the Girl Scouts in Duxbury. Which by the way is this coming Wednesday, October 5, in case you're interested! Anyhow, to get back to the "innards" of a woman's purse; this means that they sometimes have difficulty in locating that which they want on the spur of the moment . . . so the idea of the "Mam'selle" bag is to give the woman a fair chance. So they really give her two seprate little bags at once! Hence she can sort of "divvy" up the stuff, and her chances of laying her hands on what she wants are that much better! At first glance it looks like one big purse; because the bags are sort of strung on a long suede handle, by means of some gold metal circlets, which add to the attraction. $5 at Plotkin Bros.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Dressy Suit With Roman Stripes

P. S. That dressy suit with the Roman-striped vestee worked in so trickily is sure cute . . . but then, so are a lot of their new fall models. At Dixon's Dress Shop, right next to Loew's State Theater. Come to think of it there's a cunning dinner dress in velvet, for but $16.50, that features an entire belt in fuscia colored flowers . . . leaves and all! And a two dollar bill buys a pair of attractive evening sandals at the W. L. Douglas Store on Massachusetts Avenue . . . with a lot of silver thread mixed in with them.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Opening Forum of N. E. Town Hall Is Scheduled for Sunday, Oct. 9

Originated by a group of public-spirited citizens who have at heart the increasing improvement of their government, New England Town Hall, Inc., will sponsor next Sunday evening, Oct. 9, in Faneuil Hall, at 8 o'clock, the first of four public Sunday evening forums.

In accordance with the purposes of the group, which include the aim, "to foster an adequate understanding of democracy, the American way of life, and a wholehearted allegiance thereto," the October Sunday night forums will present panel speakers on referenda on which Massachusetts voters will have an opportunity to express their opinions at the polls Nov. 8. The doors will be open to the public without charge at 7 o'clock.

This will be the beginning of a more expanded program which will be announced later by the trustees of the New England Town Hall. Realizing that many interested persons, citizens of the Commonwealth, cannot reach Faneuil Hall on Sunday evenings, the trustees have made plans with radio station WEEI of the Columbia Broadcasting System, to broadcast the panel discussions from 8 to 9 o'clock.

The first program will deal with the question, "Shall the representative to the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of legislation barring from employment in the public service, married women whose husbands are employed?" This question, to appear on the Nov. 8 election ballots in Massachusetts, has created widespread discussion already and has two sharply divided factions.

Speaking in favor of an affirmative vote at the New England Town Hall public forum, will be Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, who is directly responsible for the question appearing on the ballot.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
Two Exceptional Attractions!
25th WEEK
Alive with the glow of youth.
ANDREA LEEDS
JOEL McCREA
in *Youth Takes a Fling*
and JACK OAKIE · LUCILLE BALL
The AFFAIRS of ANNABEL
EXTRA! New MARCH OF TIME BRITISH GERMAN CZECH CRISES

Shubert-Last 8 Times—Evs. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
WALTER HUSTON in
Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill's New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Evs., $1.10-$3.30. Wed., Sat. Mats., 55c-$2.75. Tax Included

SYMPHONY HALL
OPENING CONCERTS
FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY CONDUCTOR
Season Tickets at Box Office
Com. 1492

STATE OF WS **ORPHEUM**
2—Movie Quiz Contest Picture—2
TRACY—ROONEY in "BOYS TOWN"
Also: "The Lady Objects"
Lanny Ross—Gloria Stuart

PLYMOUTH—Evs. 8:30 LAST 2 WEEKS
Victor Payne-Jennings Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITECOATS"
By Mazo de la Roche
Evs., 55c-$2.75. Thurs., Sat. Mats., 55c-$2.20. Tax Included

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
Biltmore THEA., W. 47 St. Evs. 8:45. 55c to $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20
Also playing at Wilbur Theatre, Boston

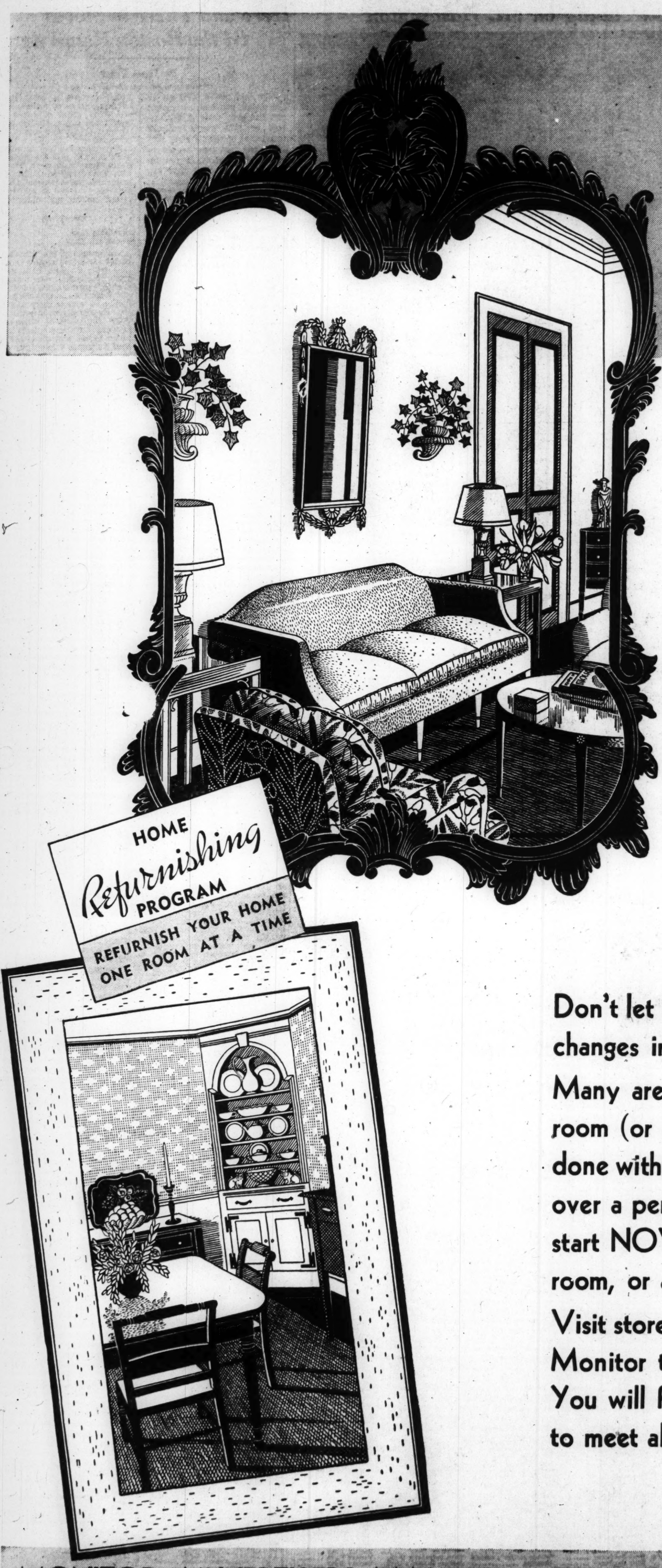
Barbizon-Plaza, 58th Street at 6th Ave.
Thursday Evening at 8:30, Oct. 6th
OPERA CONCERT SUZANNE
AURAND
Tickets Box Office $.83, $1.10, $1.65 (Steinway)

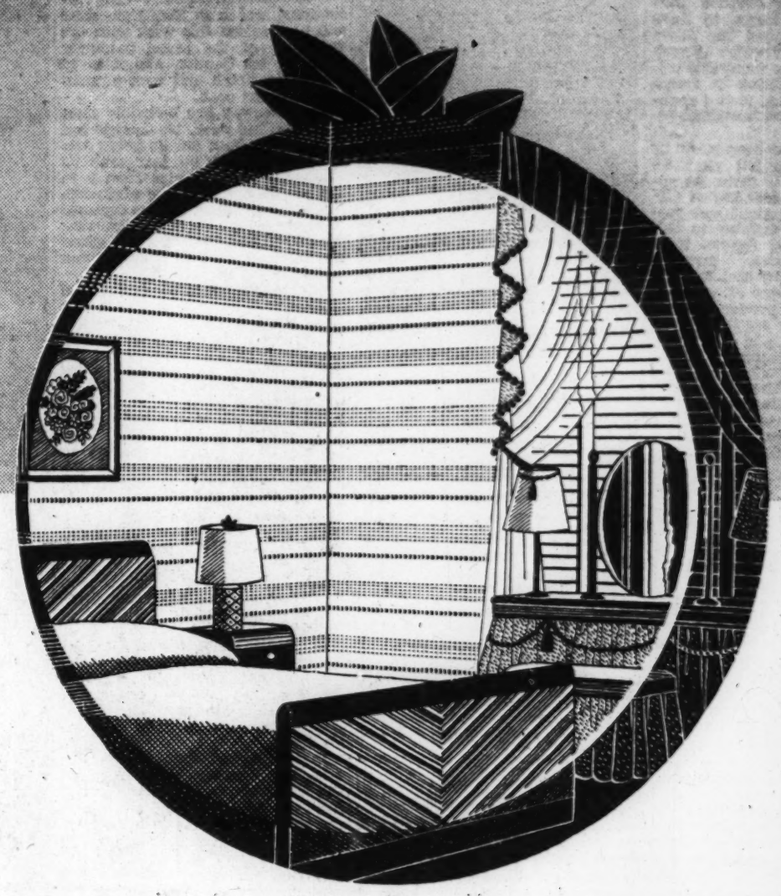
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
with Frank Craven
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'y. Cir. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:40—$1.10-$2.20

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGER'S & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. $2.75. Mail orders.

The RITZ BROS. in 'STRAIGHT, PLACE & SHOW'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.





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Visit stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor to see the new trends in furniture styles You will find that they offer not only VARIETY to meet all tastes, but PRICES to fit all budgets.

MONITOR ADVERTISERS MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU TO REFURNISH. *Consult Them!*

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Polly-Yellow-Stockings' Family

By J. M. E. Crawshaw

After the adventure on the windy day when she got shut up in the barn, and Shah, the black kitten, minded her eggs for her, Polly-Yellow-Stockings was most particularly careful not to leave them again. She would hardly get off her nest in the hen-coop for a minute lest something should happen to them. At last Miss Brown became quite concerned about her.

"Polly-Yellow-Stockings, do leave those eggs for a minute and take some exercise," she would say, "they will be quite all right, really."

But Polly-Yellow-Stockings would only cock her beady, black eye at Miss Brown and ruffle up her feathers and say, "Caaawk!" She was not running any risks.

And because she had taken such good care of those twelve eggs there was soon a pecking and a cheeping as one by one twelve beautiful little biscuity-brown chicks broke through the shells and snuggled under the wings of Polly-Yellow-Stockings.

News for the Barnyard

When Miss Brown discovered them, she was so pleased and excited that she really couldn't wait to go and tell her father and mother, but shouted at the top of her voice: "Polly-Yellow-Stockings has hatched out her chickens!"

When Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Brown had admired the chicks for some time Mrs. Brown said:

"Well, Betty, Polly-Yellow-Stockings has hatched out some very fine chickens. Don't you want to give them something to eat? There's a hard-boiled egg in the larder which they can have if you chop it up finely for them."

So they all went back to the house, and Miss Brown chopped the hard-boiled egg most particularly fine so that there wasn't a crumb bigger than the head of a match, and when it was all chopped she carried it to Polly-Yellow-Stockings and said:

"Come, Polly-Yellow-Stockings! Come and teach your family to eat!"

Their First Breakfast

Polly-Yellow-Stockings got up carefully and sedately, as befitted a hen with twelve, fluffy, biscuity-brown chickens, and stepped over to the dish. She called to her chicks with a soft, "Cluc-cluc," and one by one they followed her, calling, "Cheep-Cheep! Cheep-cheep!" in answer.

Polly-Yellow-Stockings began to peck at the egg. Her hard beak made a sound like a little hammer on the side of the dish.

"Cluc-cluc, cluc-cluc," she called. "Cluc-cluc, clu-cluc!"

"Cheep-cheep!" called back the twelve chickens, and their soft little beaks made only the faintest of faint taps on the dish, but how quickly that egg disappeared! The twelve, fluffy, biscuity-brown heads bent over the dish; the twelve little beaks each picked up a crumb; the twelve little throats swallowed, and before you could say, "Polly-Yellow-Stockings!" the dish was empty, and the chickens were scrambling back into the nest, after their first experience of the world-outside-the-egg-shell.

How quickly those chickens grew, to be sure! In two or three weeks they were so big they could not all get under Polly-Yellow-Stockings' wings at the same time, and began to roost on her back and under her tail till she felt like the old woman who lived in a shoe.

Now, as you may remember, the chicken-coop stood in a field with wire-netting all round it, and when Mrs. Brown saw how big the chickens were getting she took away the little wire-netting run from the coop and allowed them to go where they liked in the field. And then their adventures began.

One morning, the Butcher Boy gave Bunch, the dog, a bone. It was a particularly good bone and Bunch was very pleased with it, and carried it into the field to gnaw on the grass while Miss Brown fed Polly-Yellow-Stockings and her family.

Presently Miss Brown remembered something she had to do and ran out of the field calling to Bunch to follow. And because, when Miss Brown called him in that particular voice, he always obeyed at once, he left his bone and ran after her into the farmyard.

Now, Polly-Yellow-Stockings' chickens had never seen a bone before, and they were very much interested. They stood around it with their heads cocked on one side saying, "Cheep-cheep!" And the boldest chicken took a step forward and pecked at it—and it tasted good. Then one by one the rest began to peck and pick at Bunch's bone till they were all very busy indeed.

Meanwhile Bunch remembered that he had left his new bone in the field and began to feel rather worried, for he was not at all sure that the middle of the hen field was the very best place for it. He trotted up to the wire door and looked through, and there he saw all the chickens having the time of their lives with his bone!

He gave a short, sharp bark and began to scrabble at the wire netting. Then he began to dig. He threw up the earth like a fountain behind him, and never stopped till he had made a hole right under the netting and up on the other side!

Then he made a rush to the middle of the field, grabbed his precious bone, and dashed back through the hole.

Adventurers

The chickens were very much surprised. They looked at the place where the bone had been, but it wasn't there any more. Then they looked at each other, and one by one they crossed the field and peeped at the hole Bunch had made. The boldest chicken put his head through, and then he went a little farther and a little farther until he found himself on the other side of the wire netting. The others followed.

Some time later, when Mr. Brown came out of the barn, he was much surprised to see two of Polly-Yellow-Stockings' chickens scratching in the yard.

"Betty," he called. "What are the chickens doing out here?"

Miss Brown came and looked at them.

"They were all in the field when I fed them," she said. "I don't know how they could have escaped."

Just then Mrs. Brown came out of the kitchen.

"Betty," she said, "there are two of Polly-Yellow-Stockings' chickens in the house."

You may imagine what a hunt then began for those adventurous chickens. They looked in the house, and in the barn, and in the yard, and in the field, but when they had looked everywhere they could think of, there were only eleven biscuity-brown chickens to be seen—the boldest one had vanished. They went on searching for the missing chicken until the sun began to set, but it was nowhere to be found, and they were just going to give it up when Miss Brown happened to pass Bunch's kennel.

There, in the opening, lay Bunch, fast asleep, with the precious bone between his paws; and perched on the bone was something biscuity-brown and feathery. It was the twelfth chicken with its head carefully tucked under its wing.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Polly-Yellow-Stockings Has Hatched Out Some Very Fine Chickens," Said Mrs. Brown

Mother Monkey Makes a Bridge

(Founded on Fact)

"Do you think you can swing so far?" asked Mother Monkey.

It was the day of the tribe's outing to woods where some specially tasty nuts grew, and Mrs. Monkey was anxious to join in the fun. So was her son, but he was a very, very young child.

"I'll see," answered Baby Monkey, swinging up and down, and round and round, till his mother felt as if she were turning circles herself.

"Yes, I'm sure I can," he said at last, looking eagerly at her.

"Very well, then, I'll take you," she promised.

She washed his face, so that he would be a credit to her, and showed him once more how to curl his tail so as to get the longest swing to the next branch. Then off they went together—hands, feet, tail; hands, feet, tail—till they joined the rest of the monkey party, and set out with them to look for those special nuts.

When they saw Baby Monkey, one or two of the mothers said they wished they had brought their children, but others said, "You're very small—do you think you can swing so far?" just as Mother Monkey had done.

"Yes, I'm sure I can," he said again.

Too Busy to Chatter

Well, on they all went—hands, feet, tail; hands, feet, tail—so busy that they had no time to chatter, as monkeys are so fond of doing. And when they had been swinging for some time they had their lunch of nuts—only these were not the specially tasty ones.

"Can't I go with the young ones now?" asked Baby Monkey.

"No," said his mother, "even though they are small, you are much, much smaller, and couldn't possibly keep pace with them."

She made him stay at her side, so that when he was tired she could give him a ride on her back and so catch up with the other monkeys again. But as the afternoon went on they got a long way behind, and Mother Monkey almost thought she had lost the rest of the tribe. As she swung from a large tree, however, she saw them all sitting on the ground, jabbering at each other.

Then the leader of the tribe jumped up and threw a few spare nuts at the others, to make them keep quiet.

"Friends," he said, "there is a fallen tree ahead of us, and a hole in the ground."

"Yes, yes, yes?" chattered the others. "Yes, yes, yes?"

"Which means that we shall have a very big jump to get to the next tree."

"Yes, yes, yes," they agreed. "Yes, yes, yes."

"Which means, further, that any monkeys who are not specially brave or good jumpers had better turn back," he went on.

The Big Jump

At that, several of them got up to go, but Mother Monkey and Baby Monkey were not among them. Instead, they sat on the ground, Mother Monkey with a very thoughtful look on her face, and Baby Monkey with an anxious one on his.

"I don't want to go home now," he said, trying hard not to cry.

"No, my child, you shan't if I can help it," she promised him, still thinking.

At last she said, "Follow me, and do just what I say. Then we may both get to the place where the specially tasty nuts grow."

She led him up the tree to where the longest branch jutted out and said, "Sit there, and let it dance you up and down till I come back."

After that she took the big jump across the hole in the ground herself, and her child wondered what in the monkey world she would do.

Mother Monkey climbed the nearest tree on the other side of the hole and crawled along a branch that bent under her weight towards Baby Monkey. Then she leaned over and clutched Baby Monkey's branch, clinging to her own by her tail, and there she was—a bridge for her child to walk across.

"How clever you are!" said Baby Monkey when they were both safely on the other side.

Then they went after the tribe, and when they had caught them up and were eating the specially tasty nuts, Baby Monkey told them just what had happened.

On the way back Mother Monkey did the same thing again, and as they watched her, the tribe thought she was very clever, too. But Mother Monkey said, "No," it was perfectly simple, and she had done it because she hadn't wanted to disappoint her child.

Nina and Maria of Madeira

Nina and Maria live in the island of Madeira, known as the "Flower Garden of the Atlantic Ocean." Majestic, lofty mountains, covered with green trees and plants, rise high, high above the sea.

The city of Funchal, where Nina and Maria live, is most beautiful. It rests on the side of the mountain and the houses are built inward from the coast, and upward, so that the city is half circular, something like an amphitheater.

Nina and Maria wear very interesting and colorful costumes. Nina, the taller of the two, wears a red woolen skirt with green French dots and a border embroidered in a pretty blue and white design. Her apron is red with a white top, and is heavily embroidered with green and yellow posies. A white frill about her waist separates the skirt from a red bodice which has blue flowers and is laced up with purple wool.

An Island of Blossoms

It is easy to see why there are so many flowers on Nina's costume for the Island of Madeira is a veritable paradise of blossoms. Nearly every plant and flower from other countries may be found on this lovely spot. Over her soft brown hair, Nina wears a long shawl of a red and white figured cotton material, with a fringed blue edge.

Maria's costume is somewhat different, although she, too, wears a red skirt trimmed with yellow, green and blue. Maria is a flower girl. Her skirt is striped, and over her white blouse, she wears a bodice, with one sleeve, which is laced in green. But her hat, which is the cap worn by most of the native girls of Funchal, is most unusual. It is a round affair that rises up to a veritable mountain peak, and has a bit of lace at the rear which falls to the top of the stiff white collar about Maria's neck.

A Garden of Terraces

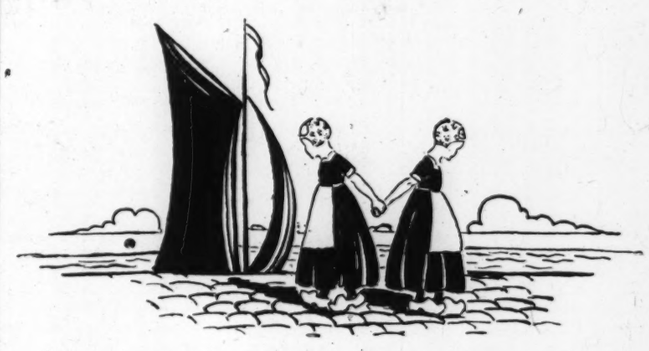
Nina and Maria live in a pink colored house in Funchal, with a red tile roof that exactly matches the color of the garden soil. The garden itself is laid out in terraces so that, with all the brilliant flowers, it looks like a piece of tapestry or many-colored embroidery. A high wall covered with white wistaria and orange bignonia encloses the garden. The garden chairs are hand made from the reeds and willows that grow profusely near the mountain streams.

When Nina and Maria travel about in Funchal, they ride through the terraced streets of the city in a slow moving, but picturesque ox cart.

Morning Glories at My Window

Our morning glories come to say,
"Good morning. . . Here's another day!"
By noon they close their petals tight,
But with the early morning light
They open up like bells of blue
Touched lightly with a mist of dew.
It is a lovely sight to see
The flowers waiting there for me,
Saying as they gently sway
"Good morning. . . Here's another day!"

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN



On the Island of Marken

On the Island of Marken, in old Zuider Zee,
Such dear little Dutch girls each day you may see.
But here is a secret that I've just been told—
All the Dutch boys wear skirts till they're seven years old!

Now just think of that, boys, imagine it please!
Fancy playing in skirts, whipping tops, climbing trees,
With only a ring of white lace on your cap
To show you're no girl but a really fine chap!

So these little "maidens," so spick and so span,
Are really two boys—young Cornelis and Jan.

B. J. KLITGAARD

Janey and the Helping Song

It was a busy morning for Janey. She was helping Grandmother. Janey stood beside Grandmother and wiped each shining plate as it came out of the clear water.

Janey Wiped the Dishes

"When we are through I will go to the store for you," Janey said, smiling up at Grandmother.

"That will be such a help to me, Janey dear," Grandmother answered. "I need quite a few things for my sewing. Let me see."

Grandmother looked out of the window, as she stood remembering.

"I want two spools of thread, one white and one black. Then I need a card of buttons, one of those long needles and some yellow yarn. Miss Ellen has been saving it for me."

Janey listened. A little look of trouble came into her eyes. Could she remember all of the things Grandmother had named?

Grandmother saw the troubled look on Janey's face.

"What is it, my dear?" Grandmother asked Janey.

"I wonder if I can remember all of those things," said Janey.

Grandmother could write them on a piece of paper. But Janey was still a little girl. She could not read many words as yet.

"I know," Grandmother smiled, "we'll make a little song of it."

Grandmother stood thinking again. Then she nodded and began:

"Two spools of thread, please,
One black and one white,
A card of round buttons,
A needle just right
To carry the yarn
You've been saving so long.
With thanks to Miss Ellen,
I'll now end my song."

It did seem to be a little helping song, as Grandmother spoke it. Janey laughed. She and Grandmother spoke the song over and over while Janey wiped the cups. By the time dish-wiping time was over, she knew it quite by heart.

Miss Ellen Enjoyed Janey's Song

Janey sang the song as she skipped down the street. When she reached the store, Janey walked in and looked up at Miss Ellen with a gay little laugh in her eyes.

"Two spools of thread, please,
One black and one white,"

she said.

Miss Ellen pulled out a box and chose two spools of thread from it,

"A card of round buttons,"

said Janey.

Miss Ellen opened a drawer behind the counter and took out a card of buttons.

"A needle just right
To carry the yarn
You've been saving so long,"

continued Janey.

Miss Ellen looked at Janey with a strange little look. She moved away to get the needle and the yarn, and soon came back with them.

By this time, Janey could not keep herself from smiling any longer. She laughed as she ended:

"With thanks to Miss Ellen
I'll now end my song!"

Now Miss Ellen was laughing, too.

"I thought that was a pretty little tune that you were saying," she said to Janey.

"Yes," said Janey, "Grandmother gave me a song to help me remember all the things she needed. It did help, too."

Miss Ellen gave Janey the little paper package with the thread and the buttons and the needle and yarn inside.

The Materials Grandmother Needed

"Yes," she said. "A song helps whenever we use it."

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Cheery Cricket Sings Again

Cheery Cricket scraped one wing against the other. It made a singing note. Then he tried the opposite wing, but no other little cricket called in answer.

Ever since Cheery Cricket had found himself in the egg-shaped nest in the ground, there had been dozens and dozens of brothers and sisters near by. Together they made a fine chorus and sang through the warm summer days.

"Where is everyone? Chirp, chirp," called Cheery, running under the lilac bush and around the apple tree in search for the rest of the family.

The first frost had colored the leaves, red and orange. The ground was cool and the nights were filled with wet, gray fog. Cheery Cricket had taken a long nap the evening before and had failed to hear the procession of crickets marching to their cave in the woods, where they would sleep all winter.

Cheery scraped and fiddled his wings in a song to keep up his spirits. The wind was sharp and the stones felt icy cold under his tiny black feet.

"I must find a home before the snow falls. Wherever shall it be?" And Cheery Cricket crawled under a crack of the great brick house, where he had never ventured to go during the summer.

Up and up he scrambled toward the warm air that rushed between the walls. Up and up until he reached a large opening. It was the fireplace in the brick house.

"This is something like it," and Cheery Cricket scraped his wings in a merry call as he toasted his cold little black body on the warm bricks.

Someone else was watching the soft glow of the coals in the grate. Someone else besides Cheery Cricket was warming his toes by the fire. A little boy was lying on the floor looking at the pictures in a big story book. He sat up and listened.

"Chirp-chirp," sang Cheery Cricket, cozy in the home he had made behind a loose brick in the chimney. "Chirp-chirp."

"Listen, mother, do you hear that singing? It's a cricket in our fireplace," said the boy. "Will he stay with us?"

"I think he might if we should leave a few crumbs for him. They like the heat and company," answered his mother.

"Chirp-chirp," sang Cheery Cricket. "How glad I am to be free and to have a fine home in the wall! I shall sing them a fine song every day." And he scraped his wings harder than ever and played the best music that he knew.

A Very Young Editor

A very young editor is Norman King, an English Wolf Cub. At the age of 11, he is the Editor of his Group Magazine, which he calls "The Pack."

Norman joined the Wolf Cubs a year ago, and quickly discovered that funds were by no means in a flourishing condition. Being a practical boy, he set to work to try and think of some way of putting them on a firmer basis. If they could run a magazine, he said, he would act as editor.

The suggestion was taken up, and Norman was not only given the support of the Group but was encouraged at home by his mother, who set aside a room in the house which he could use as an office. So there was Norman with his big idea, his office, and his enthusiasm. All that remained to be done was to bring out the first issue.

How much time and energy that meant few people can imagine, for Norman was not only editor, but office boy, staff, and printing press as well. It was he who wrote the foreword under the heading "Editor's Chat," the short story, the jokes, the instruction on "Something to Make"—which he invented himself—and who supplied the puzzle.

And that was not all. Having collected his material, he set about writing every copy, very carefully and neatly, for there was no other way of getting the magazine out. By the time the enormous task was done there were sufficient copies to circulate around to the Scouts and Cubs in his Group, and even a few for those further afield.

To have produced even one issue of a real magazine is an achievement in itself and must surely lead to something bigger, if less strenuous, for the editor.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	1,500,000
Saturday's sales	946,590
1938 volume to date	201,418,183
1937 volume to date	301,651,693

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately; Bonds Also Rise

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Selected stocks once more took the ascending trail in today's market after an early mild profit selling setback.

Gains in the majority of cases ranged from fractions to a point or so. A few high-priced specialties were up 3 to 4.

Small losses ruled in the forepart of the session, but buyers soon arrived in sufficient numbers to stem the decline. A handful of stocks failed to make progress, but advances were fairly well distributed near the final hour.

Although the ticker tape was never pressed, dealings broadened after the start. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

On the New York exchange support was given Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Allis Chalmers, United Aircraft, Glenn L. Martin, American Smelting, General Electric, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, U. S. Rubber, Eastman Kodak, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio and Texas Corp.

Despite hesitancy in some departments, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Sperry Corp., Crane Company, Allied Chemical, Libby-Owens, Lone Star Cement, and Hupp Motors edged into new high territory for the year. The Hupp issue, up fractionally at about 2¼, was the liveliest performer.

On the curb gains of as much as a point or so were shown for Newmont Mining, Royal Typewriter, Northern States Power "A," Aluminum of America and Electric Bond & Share.

Bonds Are Higher

The bond market forged steadily ahead today under a good demand in all departments and especially impressive in some low-priced rails and international dollar issues.

At the beginning of the final hour American & Foreign Power 5s had gained more than 4 points and International Telephone 5s had advanced more than 3. Both corporations have extensive properties in foreign countries.

Other gainers of 1 to as much as 3 points included N. Y. Central convertible 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Santa Fe 4s of 1995, Southern Railway 4s and Warner Bros. 6s. Commonwealth Edison 3½s rose more than 2 points on exceptionally heavy turnover.

Ahead 1 to 2 or more in a generally buoyant foreign list were Tokyo City 5s, German 5½s of 1965 unstamped and Poland 8s. Among U. S. Treasury loans, gains ranged up to 11-32ds of a point.

Bank Clearings Off For the 16th Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings at 22 leading cities in the United States in the week ended Sept. 28 totaled $4,606,664,000, a drop of 23.1 per cent under last week's $5,987,279,000 and a decline of 11.8 per cent under the $5,222,371,000 for the like week of 1937, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

It was the 16th consecutive decline under the corresponding week of a year ago.

The 11.8 drop under last year contrasted with a decline of only 7.9 per cent under a year ago in the preceding week.

Severity of the drop, observers said, was due in part to disruption of business in the East and New England by violent storms. Also, the preceding week's clearings had been the largest for any week this year.

Chicago clearings totaled $271,100,000, against $321,000,000 in the like 1937 week, a drop of 15.5 per cent.

Wheat Values Show A Slight Uptrend

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Possibilities of Southern Hemisphere crop damage imparted a slight upward trend to Chicago wheat values today.

Most traders, however, were inclined to await further developments relative to prospects in Argentina and Australia before taking any decided market stand. An increase of 301,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply total contrasted with 1,573,000 bushels decrease a week ago.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-½ higher compared with Saturday's finish, Dec. 64⅛-¼, May 64⅜-⅞, Corn ⅜-¾ down, Dec. 46⅜-⅞, May 49⅝-¾, and oats unchanged to ⅛ up.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra or Irregular Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Pharis T & R Co	15c	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Resumed			
Northwest Eng Co	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Irregular			
Messer Oil Corp	15c	Sep. 30	Sep. 26
Interim			
Second Scottish Northn Invest Trust Ltd ordinary 3%		Oct. 13	Sep. 27
Regular			
Adams Mfg Co (J. D.)	15c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Canadian Silk Prodts Co "A"	37½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Eureka Pipe L	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Forbes & Wallace, Inc. A	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Keystone Cust Fd "83"	4c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do "81"	50c	S Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Kress & Co S H (new)	50c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Do ap pf	15c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Nation Wide Securities "A"	12 1-5c	Oct. 1	
Neisner Bros pf	$1.18¾	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Outlet Co 1st pf	$1.75	Q	
Do 2d pf	$1.50	Q	
Pharis T & R Co	15a	Q Oct. 25	Oct. 10
So Calif Edison	37½c	Q Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Toro Mfg Co	$1.25	Sep. 27	
United Invest 8%ares Inc "A" (regist)	75c-.0330c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do "C" (regist)	1.62-.190c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
United Stock Yards pf	17½c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 10

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.37½; export 10.40. Tin easy; spot and nearby 43.87½; forward 44.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.95. Pig iron, No. 2 FOB eastern Pennsylvania 22.00; Buffalo 21.50; Alabama 17.00. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent, 30.000. Antimony, spot, 14.00. Quicksilver 75.00-78.00. Platinum, pure, 39.00. Chinese Wolframite 19.00-22.00 nominal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	54	54	54	+1
119¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	39	39	39	Sep 29
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	38	12	11½	12	+ ½
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 28
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	27	27	27	+ ½
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	10	62½	61	62½	+1¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	•20	10½	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	25	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	19	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 30
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	8	18⅜	18	18	
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	10	13	12½	13	+ ¼
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	9	185⅝	184	185⅝	+ 2⅝
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	9	9	9	Sep 30
14⅞	3⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	12	12	12	+ ¾
12	4½	Allied Stores	32	10⅞	10½	10¾	
68¾	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	60	59½	60	+2
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	31	51½	50¼	51	+ ½
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	15	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	⅞	1¼	— ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	11	16	16	16	Sep 30
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	71	70	70	— ¼
26½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	9	26½	26	26	
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	32	20¼	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e	2	36	36	36	Sep 29
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	7	100	91¾	100	+ ½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	169	169	169	Sep 30
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	7	27	26	27	+ ½
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	45	45	45	+ 2½
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.55e)	35	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
110½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
118⅜	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	— ⅜
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	8	8	8	
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	16	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	9	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	53	5¾	5⅛	5⅜	+ ½
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+1¾
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	18	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16	16	16	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	12	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+ ⅞
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	9⅞	9	9½	+ ¼
12	9	Am+Hawaii SS (1)	7	12	12	12	
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	9	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	4	26	24⅞	26	+2
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	1	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	9	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	21	20½	19½	20¼	+ ¾
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	8	60	58¾	60	+3
17⅜	10	Am M & Pdy (.60e)	14	15¾	15	15½	+ ¾
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	8	35¾	35½	35½	
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	82	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
41¾	19	Am P & L $8 pf (3k)	9	35½	34⅝	35	+ ½
373⅜	182½	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	18	30½	29	29⅞	+ 1¼
17	9	Am Rad & St S	177	16⅜	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	24	19⅛	18⅜	18¾	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	65	65	65	—1¼
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	8	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
18⅛	7⅛	Am Seating	33	20⅜	18⅜	20	+1½
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	62	48½	47¼	47½	
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	4	132	131	132	Sep 30
58	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	58	58	58	Sep 29
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	22	28⅞	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	+1
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 23
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	2	23	22	23	
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	143⅞	143⅜	143⅞	+ ⅞
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	86¼	85⅞	86¼	+ ¾
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	88⅜	87⅞	88⅜	+1⅜
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145½	145½	145½	— ½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	9	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13¾	6	Am Water Works	60	10⅜	9¾	10	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	82	80	82	Sep 30
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	40	8⅜	8	8⅛	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
38	21	Anaconda	167	35⅜	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	4	45	43	45	+2
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
3	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Sep 30
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	45⅞	45½	45⅝	+3¼
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	46⅞	45⅜	46⅞	+ ⅞
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	2	6¼	6	6¼	Oct 1
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	29	36	35⅜	35½	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	54¾	54	54¾	+1¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	17	23	22	22½	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
14½	6⅞	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¾
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	•1	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	•1	107	107	107	+ 1
97¼	57¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	9	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	56	55	56	+2
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 30
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	21	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	23	8	7¾	7¾	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	13	9⅛	9	9	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	Sep 24
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	29	21½	20	21	+1⅛
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	1	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
100¼	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	+⅞
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	2	7¼	7	7	Sep 30
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	76	22⅝	21¾	21⅝	— ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¼
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	10	51	50	51	+1⅜
65⅞	39⅝	Beth Steel	78	60⅜	59⅛	59½	— ½
16½	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	40	16	16	16	+ ⅛
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	7	99	98½	98½	— ¼
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	15	25⅞	23¾	25½	+2
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¾e)	6	19½	19⅛	19½	Oct 1
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	7	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	60	25¾	24⅝	25	
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	27½	27	27	
14¼	6	Bond Stores	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	36	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	15½	Borg-Warner	27	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Boston & Maine	4	3	2¾	2¾	Oct 1
26	¼	Bower Roll Bear	3	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Brewing CorAM (¾e)	14	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	29	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	82	35⅝	34¾	35	— ¼
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	35	35	35	Sep 29
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	37	36½	37	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	8½	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	22	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	31½	30¾	31½	+1¾
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	14	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32	32	32	Oct 1
11⅝	5½	Brk Union Gas(2½e)	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
12⅞	5½	Bucyrus-Erie	9	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅜
6¾	3⅛	Budd Mfg	19	5½	5¼	5⅜	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	8	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	16	35	33¾	34⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	14¼	14	14	
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	21	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2⅜	2½	Oct 1
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	7	8½	8¼	8½	
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	15	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	27	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	14	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
40	21	Canadian Pacific	40	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	36	33¾	36	Sep 30
8½	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	3	16	15¾	16	Oct 1
4½	2½	Carrier&xGen (.15e)	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	8	94¾	93	93	—1½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	9	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
106¾	100⅜	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	34	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	29	26	23⅝	24	+2½
26	19⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	31	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9½	9	9	
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	4	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	Sep 27
6⅜	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Sep 27
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	56	46⅞	45	46⅝	+1⅝
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	55	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅜
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	3	24¾	24½	24½	+ ½
12⅝	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	45	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	Sep 26
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.20e)	2	38	36	37	
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 27
	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 28
1⅜	⅝	Chi & N West	4	1	⅞	⅞	
2¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 22
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 1
6⅜	3¼	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅞	6⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	
1⅝	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	14	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep 30
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	+2
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 22
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 4½ pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	2	2	2	2	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	10	9½	10	
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	3	17⅜	17	17⅜	+1⅛
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
77⅝	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	231	76	73⅞	74¾	— ½
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	3	9⅜	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25	24¾	25	+1½
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	75	45⅞	42½	45⅜	+2½
175½	102	Cluett Peabody (.55e)	10	22¾	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (3¼e)	7	132	132	132	
80½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59½	59¼	59½	Sep 28
8¾	5½	Colgate-Palm-P	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
97½	80½	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	1	99½	9?⅛	9?⅛	+1
38¾	13¼	Collins & A (.10e)	12	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ¼
30	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	3	18	17⅞	18	
5⅜	5⅛	Col Gas & El	129	7⅛	6⅞	7	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	70	69	70	+2½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc 42½% f)	4	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Sep 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	88	87¾	88	Sep 30
51½	23	Coml Credit (4)	28	50¾	49¾	50	
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Sep 30
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	34	55	53¾	54¼	+ ¼
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	5	110	109¾	110	+2
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	25	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	37	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	9	40¼	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	116	27¼	25⅜	27⅛	+1½
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	8	8	8	
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	16	28¼	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 27
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	21	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ¼
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	5	9	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	148	28⅜	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	101	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅞
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	11	1⅜	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (3¾k)	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6	6	6	
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	26	9	8⅞	8⅞	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	15	13⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Agfa-Ansco	30	30	30
100	Ainsworth	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Air Devices	⅞	⅞	⅞
1½	Air Investors	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Alum Co Am	114½	112½	112½
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	103½	103	103
650	Alum Ltd	126	123	125⅛
200	Am Airlines	15	5	15
100	Am Box Board	10	10	10
400	Am Centrifugal	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Cit P&LA (1½h)	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Am Cit P&LB	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2500	Am Cyan B (.60f	25⅝	25½	25½
300	Am & Fgn P war	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Am Fork&Hoe(.55e)	11	11	11
2100	Am Gas&El (1.40)	28	27¼	27½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	112¾	112¾	112¾
100	Am Gen	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2100	Am Lt&T (1.20)	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
50	Am Mfg	18	17¾	18
10	Am Mfg pf (5)	65	65	65
400	Am Maracaibo	¾	1¼	1¼
500	Am Republics (.10e)	10½	10	10
800	Am Superpow	¾	1¼	¾
400	Am Superpow pf	14⅞	14½	14½
200	Ark Nat Gas	3	3	3
1400	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	2⅞	3
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Asso G&E1 A	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Asso G&E 1 pf	7	6⅞	7
50	Atl Sat Line Co (3g)	23	22¾	23
100	Autin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Aviation & Tran	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
70	Axton-Fis A	35	34	34
1600	Babcock & Wil	29½	28¾	29½
100	Baldw Loco pf2.10)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Baldwin Loco war	4	4	4
300	Barium Stk Stl	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Barl & Steel A (1.20)	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	Bath Iron Wks	7½	7¼	7½
700	Beech Aire	2¾	2⅝	2¾
200	Bellanca Aire	5½	5½	5½
25	Bena & Med pf	26½	26⅛	26½
200	Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	⅞	⅞
800	Bliss (EW)	12	11⅝	11⅝
500	Blue Ridge	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Bowm-Bilt H	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	Brewst Aero (.20e)	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Bridgpt Mach	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Brill A	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Brown Co pf	27	26	26
1000	Brown Rubber	5⅝	5½	5⅜
150	Buckeye PL (1½e)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Bunk Hill & S	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Can Marconi	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Carib Syn	1	1	1
500	Carnegie Met	½	⅜	⅜
3100	Carrier Corp	22⅜	21¾	22
500	Casco Prod (1½e)	20	19	19¾
300	Catalin Am	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Celluloid	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Celluloid pf	21	21	21
400	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12½	12	12
60	CenNYPow pf (5)	86½	85	86½
100	CenOhioSU (1⅝e)	6½	6½	6½
500	Cen St El	½	⅜	½
50	Cen St E 7% pf	11¾	11¼	11¾
100	Chamb M W St (1½e)	7	7	7
250	Chesebrough (4a)	113¾	113½	113¾
550	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	75	70	75
25	Childs'pf	44	44	44
500	Cities Service	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
200	Cit Svc pf °	36¼	35¾	36¼
10	Cit Svc pf BB	30	30	30
100	Colon Develop	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Colo Fuel & I war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Colts P F Arms (2)	53¼	53	53
2000	Colum G & C	3¼	3	3⅛
1200	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Com Wat Svc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	15	15	15
200	Cons Biscuit (.35e)	6⅞	6⅞	7
2000	Cons Copper Min (⅛e)	6¼	6¼	6⅜
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	69½	69	69
100	C G&E Bal pfA(5)	115	114	114
50	Cons Mng & S (1e)	57	57	57
100	Cons Stl Corp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Cont Roll & Stl	84	84	84
100	Cook Paint V (.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cooper-Bess	8	8	8
100	Copper Range	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1800	Cosden Petro	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cosden Petro pf	7½	7⅝	7⅝
100	Courtlaulds (.20e)	7	7	7
100	Creole Pet (½a)	22	22	22
100	Crocker-Wh El M	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Cuneo Press (2)	42½	42½	42½
100	Darby Pet (1½)	9	9	9
150	Dayton Rub A (1e)	22½	22½	22½
100	Dejay Strs	5	5	5
30	Dennison 1 pf	30	30	30
100	Derby Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Det Mich Stove	2½	2½	2½
100	Det Paper Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Domin Stl & Coal	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
20	Draper Corp (5e)	59	59	59
100	Driver-Har	19½	19½	19½
100	Dubilier Cond (.10e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
600	Durh Hos B	3¼	3	3¼
400	Ruro-Test (.10e)	5¼	5	5¼
300	Duval Tex Sul	7⅛	7	7
400	Eagle Pich Ld	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
400	East Gas & F	2	2	2
800	East G&F 6pf	14½	13½	14½
200	East G&F pr pf	29¾	26⅜	29⅛
100	East Sta Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	East Sta pf A	19	19	19
25	East Sta pf B	19	19	19
200	Easy Wash MB	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Edis Br Strs (1)	15	15	15
8800	El Bond & Sh	7⅞	7½	7⅞
400	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	56½	55¾	56½
100	El B&Sh $5 pf (5)	52½	52	52½
100	El Pow As	3½	3½	3½
200	El Pow As A	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	El P&L $2 pf A	28	27	28
2600	El P&L war	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Elect Share	2	2	2
100	Elect Sh pf (6h)	70	69	69
700	Electrographic (1)	10⅛	10	10
50	Emp G&F 7% pf	42½	42½	42½
200	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	9¼	9	9
900	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
600	Esquire-Coro 1.20a)	11	10⅞	11
100	Fairchaild (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Fedders Mfg	6	6	6
200	Ferro Enam	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
300	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
100	Fire As Phil (2)	58½	58	58½
2400	Fisk Rub	9¼	8⅞	9
75	Fisk Rub pf (6)	70½	68½	70½
750	Fla PL $7 pf (3.06k)	64	63	63
200	Ford M Can A (.1)	21⅜	21½	21½
400	Gen Invest	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Gen Tel	13	12½	13
200	Glen Alden Coal	6½	6	6⅛
4800	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Inc A	3	3	3
2900	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅜	⅜
100	Gray Tel P S	10½	10⅛	10½
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	123¾	123¾	123¾
700	Greenf T & D	7½	7⅛	7½
1800	GrummanAircE	12⅞	12½	12⅞
20	Gulf Sta Ut 6 pf	96	96	96
1800	Gulf Oil	41¾	40⅞	41⅛
300	Hall Lamp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Hazeltine (3)	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
100	Herring-H Stes	6	5⅞	6
1000	Hecla Min (.15e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
75	Horn & Hard (1.40e)	34	33¾	34
400	Humble Oil (1⅜e)	67¾	66½	66½
100	Hygrade Fd	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
100	Hygrade Syiv	19	19	19
100	Il Iowa Pow	3	3	3
300	Il Iowa Pow div ct	4	4	4
100	Il Iowa Pow pf	15¼	15¼	15¼
200	Il Zinc	10	9⅝	9⅝
700	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Ind Pipe L (½a)	7½	7½	7½
100	Ind Tk Can (.52½e)	15½	15½	15½
30	Ind Svc 7% pf	9	8½	8½
250	Ins Co N Am (2a)	64	63¾	64
100	Int Hyd-El pf	19½	18¾	19
100	Int Pap&Pow war	2½	2⅜	2½
1500	Internat Petr (1½a)	25¾	25	25¼
500	Inter Util B	¾	¾	¾
300	Invest Roy (.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17	17	17
100	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600	Jacobs (F L.)	5	4¾	5
20	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	82	81½	82
100	Jones & Lau Stl	32	32	32
10	Ken Rad T&L A	10	10	10
100	Kennedy's	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Kings C Lig pf D (5)	34½	34½	34½
2800	Kingston Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Koppers Co pf (5⅓k)	78½	78½	78½
1300	Lake Shore M (4)	51	50¾	51
200	Lakey Fdy & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Le Tourneau (1)	26	26	26
100	Lefcourt Real	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Lehigh C&N	4¼	4¼	4¼
1900	Lion Oil (1)	24¾	23	24
300	Locke Stl Ch(1.40e)	14½	14	14
4300	Lockheed Irc	15½	14⅜	15¼
700	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9¼	9	9¼
1500	Long Is Lig	1¼	1	1¼
300	Louis L & E (.40)	8¼	8	8¼
200	Majestic Rad & T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mangel Stra	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Marion St Shov	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Master Elec	16½	16½	16½
200	McWill Dredg	17¾	17¾	17¾
400	Merritt-C & S,	3¾	3⅝	3¾
300	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Michigan G & O	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
300	Mich Sti Tube	8⅞	8¼	8⅜
400	Mid St Pet A vtc	4½	4¼	4½
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mid West Corp	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Mid-West Abr	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Midwest Oil (.1)	8	8	8
50	Minn Min & M(1.20e)	37½	37½	37½
700	Mock J Voen (.45e)	10½	10	10½
200	Molybdenum	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
400	Monogram Pict	1⅞	2	2
100	Monon Corp vtc (2)A	160	160	160
600	Mount City Corp	6⅞	6½	6½
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Murray OhMfg (.15e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Nat Auto Fib	8⅝	8½	8⅝
200	Nat Bellas Hess	4	4	4
100	Nat Cont (.42½e)	6½	6⅜	6½
300	Nat Oil Prod (.80e)	33	31	33
300	Nat P&L pf (6)	61	59	61
200	Nat Rub Mch	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Nat Sug Ref (1½e)	14½	14½	14½
300	Nat Trans (.35e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Nat Tun & Mnnes	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Nat Un Rad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Navarra Oil (.40a)	14½	14½	14½
40	New Eng T&T (4½e)	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	New Idea Inc (.45e)	11½	11½	11½
200	N J Zinc (1½e)	65	65	65
700	Newmont Min (1½e)	74½	72½	74½
700	NYC Omnibus war	17⅜	16½	17⅜
200	NY Shipbd (d sh	9½	6½	9½
2300	Niag Hud 5%pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
75	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	77	76½	77
100	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Niag Hud B war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B	5½	5½	5½
100	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	43	41½	42¾
300	Nor Am L&APow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Nor Am L&P pf	48	48	48
10	Nor Am Lt&Pow (7)	77	77	77
900	Nor Sta Pw A	11½	10⅝	11½
25	Ohio Brass B	25	24½	24½
200	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
500	Okla Nat Gas	10	9⅞	10
300	Oldetyme Dist	1⅜	1½	1⅜
900	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
1000	Pan-Am Air (1)	15⅜	14½	15
2900	Pantepec Oil	5½	5	5
200	Pender Br B	6½	6⅜	6½
1100	Pennroad (eg)	2	1⅞	2
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89½	89½	89½
75	Pepperell	75¾	74	75¾
50	Perfect Circle	27	27	27
1400	Pharis T&R (.60e)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
200	Phoenix Sec	4	4	4
50	Phoen Sec pf	19	19	19
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6¾	6½	6½
11000	Pitts&Lake E (⅓e)	49½	48¼	48¾
100	Pitts Forg	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
400	Pitts Pl Gl (⅗e)	104½	103	104½
100	Plough inc (.70e)	7	7	7
200	Potrero Sugar	½	½	½
200	Powdrell & Alex	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Pratt & Lam (¾e)	22	22	22
200	Premier Gld (.12)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Pressed Met	20	20	20
100	Prosperity Co B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Prud Investors	7	7	7
16000	P S Ind $7 pr pf	36	34¾	36
30	P S Ind $6 pf	22½	22	22½
12500	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	43	41	43
17500	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	19	17⅜	19
100	Pyrene	5¾	5¾	5¾
.30	Quaker Oats (5)	108	107	108
65000	Raym Conc (1)	20	19⅛	20
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	35¾	35¾	35¾
200	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Richmond Rad	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Rome Cable	9	9	9
600	Root Pet	2	2	2
300	Royal Type	55	54	55
700	Russeks F Ave (½)	6¾	6½	6¾
200	Rustless I&S	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Ryan Cons Pet	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2600	St Regis Pap	3⅝	3⅜	3½
100	Samson Unit	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Scovill Mfg	24	23	24
100	Scullin Stl	8	8	8
100	Scullin Stl war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Sec Corp Gen	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Segal Lock & H	⅞	⅞	⅞
1100	Selberling Rub	4	3¾	4
100	Selby Shoe	15	15	15
200	Selected Indus	1	1	1
150	Selected Ind cv	8	7½	8
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	68	68	68
100	Seton Leath (½e)	6	6	6
1400	Seversky Aire	2¾	2½	2½
400	Shattuck- Denn	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Shaw W&P (.80a)	20	20	20
650	Sherwin-Mms	113	110	113
60	Singer Mfg (6a)	233	230	233
25	Sioux City G&E 7pf	85	85	85
100	Solar Mfg	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Sonotone	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Soss Mfg	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	So C Sd pf (1⅜)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Span & Gen rfg	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Spencer Shoe	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	St Oil Ky	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	St Oil Neb	8	7⅞	8
100	St Oil Ohio	22	22	22
100	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	102½	102½	102½
100	St Pw&L A	12	12	12
100	St Pw&L B	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Stand Prod	8¾	8¾	8¾
5100	Stan Stl Spg	19½	18	19
100	Starrett Cro vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Sterchi Br Strs	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Sterl Alu In Pr	7	7	7
100	Stinnes (H)	1½	1½	1½
200	Sullivan Mach	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
100	Super Oil Cal	39	39	39
100	Sunray Oil cv pf	36	36	36
500	Taggart	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Taylor (K) Dist	1	1	1
1500	Technicolor (.85e)	222	21½	21¾
400	Texon Oil & L (.60e)	4¾	4½	4¾
50	Thew Shovel (.50)	17¼	17¼	17¼
2000	Tile Roof	13⅜	11½	13⅜
100	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Trans-Lux	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Transwest Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Tubize Chat	13¾	10¾	10¾
200	Tubize Chat A	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
100	Union Prem FS 1)	123¾	123¾	123¾
5300	United Aire war	10¾	9½	10¾
1000	Unit Corp war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1900	Unit Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Unit Gas war	¾	¾	¾
800	Unit Lt&Pow A	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1800	Unit Lt&P pf	22½	21	21¾
100	Unit Shipyds A	9¾	9¾	9¾
575	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	81½	79¼	80⅜
100	Unit Specialts	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	US&I Sec pf (2½k)	61	61	61
900	US Foil B	5⅞	5¾	5¾
100	US Lines pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	U S Radiator	5½	5	5
300	U S Rub Recl	3	3	3
200	United Stores vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
2000	UnWallPaper .10e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Univ Corp vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Utah P&L pf (3½k)	43½	42½	43½
200	Util Pow& Lt B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Utility & Ind	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Util Equit pr (1k)	45	45	45
100	Vesz Mar Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Virg Pub Svc pf (7)	69½	69½	69½
100	Waco Aire	2½	2½	2½
200	Wagner Bak vtc	6½	6½	6½
100	Waitt & Bd B	¾	¾	¾
200	Wentworth Mfg (10e)	3	3	3
200	West Ca C&C	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	West Air Exp	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
50	Weyenberg Shoe	5	5	5
100	Wolverine Tube	6½	6½	6½
1000	Wright Harg (.40a)	7¾	7½	7½
400	Yukon Pac M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Total stock sales today Oct. 3 (estimated) 170,000 shares. Year ago 129,350.

New York Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 5s '48	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Ala Pow 5s '51	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67	82	81⅞	82
33	Am G&E 5s 2028	108	107¼	107⅞
7	Am P&L 6s 2016	82	81	82
1	Am Rad 4½s '58	106	106	106
3	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	97	97	97
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	116	116	116
16	Ark P&L 5s '56	98	97⅝	97¾
1	As Elec 4½s '53	43	43	43
1	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	99½	99½	99½
4	As GE 5½s '38 Ic	99½	99½	99½
2	As G&E 5s '50	31½	31½	31½
5	As G&E 5s '68	29⅞	29½	29⅝
3	As G&E 4½s '49C	28½	28¼	28½
4	As T&T 5½s '55 A	75½	75½	75½
1	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Birm El 4½s '68	85	85	85
2	Birming Gas 5s '59	75	75	75
5	Can Nor P 5s '53	104	103¼	104
28	Can Pas 6s '42	102½	101½	102½
11	Caro P&L 5s '56	95⅞	95	95⅞
2	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	113	113	113
3	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	104	104	104
13	Cen Ill P S 5s '66 G	103	102¾	103
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	98¼	98¼	98¼
11	Cen P&L 5s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
9	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	88¼	87	88⅜
20	Cen St El 5½s '54	31¼	30⅜	30⅜
6	Cen St El 5s '48	31¼	30¾	31⅛
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	50¾	50¾	50¾
1	Chi Ry cod 5s'27	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Cities Ser 5s '69	64	64	64
1	Cities Ser 5s'66	66	66	66
1	Cities Ser 5s'50	63¼	63	63¼
62	Cities Ser 5s'58	65⅜	63¾	64¼
5	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	101½	101¼	101½
22	Cit S G Pipe 6s'43	103	102¾	103
17	Cit S P & L 5½s'49	63¾	63¼	63¼
20	Cit S Pow 5½'52	64	62¾	63¼
2	Commun P&L 5s'57	74	73	74
2	CommuPubSvc5s'60A	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s'71	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	89	89	89
58	Cons G&E 5s'58	80½	79	80¼
21	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	87⅝	87¼	87⅜
1	Del El Pow 5½s '59	103½	103½	103½
1	Denver G&E 5s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	105½	105¾	105½
44	Det C Gas 5s 1933 B	105½	105¾	105¾
12	Det Int Br 6½s '52	3¼	2¾	3¼
12	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	3	3	3
16	East G&F 4s '56 A	72⅞	71	71
1	EdisonElIlum 3½s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3	El Paso El 5s '50 A	103½	103½	103½
11	Elec P&L 5s 2030	71	69½	71
9	Empire Dis E 5s 52	97	96½	97
1	Ky Util 5½s'69 I	82¾	82¾	82¾
2	Ky Util 5s'61 H	83¼	83	83
2	Lake SupD 3½s'66 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
9	Lehigh PS 6s 2023 A	101¾	101	101¼
7	Lex Util 5s'52	96	96	96
5	Lib McN & L 5s'42	104¼	104	104½
7	Lou J&L 5s'57	104½	104½	104½
76	Memph P&L 5s'48	100	98¾	98¾
1	Metro Ed 4s'71	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Minn P&L 4¼s'78	96¾	95¼	95¼
7	Minn P&L 5s'55	102¾	102¾	102¾
15	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	85½	85½	85½
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Miss Riv Pr 5s '60	71	70½	71½
2	Mont Dak P 5½s'44	97	97	97
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	92	92	92
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	82	81½	82
39	Nebr Pw 4¼s '81	109	109	109
1	Neisner Bro 6s '48	97½	93⅓	93⅓
13	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	83¾	83	83¼
50	Nor Am L&P pf	48	48	48
10	Nor Ind P S 7% pf (7)	77	77	77
900	Nor Sta Pw A	11½	10⅝	11½
25	Ohio Brass B	25	24½	24½
200	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
500	Okla Nat Gas	10	9⅞	10
300	Oldetyme Dist	1⅜	1½	1⅜
900	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
1000	Pan-Am Air (1)	15⅜	14½	15
2900	Pantepec Oil	5½	5	5
200	Pender Br B	6½	6⅜	6½
1100	Pennroad (eg)	2	1⅞	2

Commerce and Finance

Recovery Movement Accelerated This Fall, Says Commerce Body

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Drop 1 Point To 47 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations declined 1 point during the past week to 47 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel. While this reflected partly the let-down in buying, says the report, some mills curtailed because of the completion of programs for replenishing stocks of semifinished material. A definite trend in operations so far is lacking since three districts last week increased their schedules and four were unchanged while five reduced output.

Pittsburgh mills at 37 per cent were off 1 point; Chicago was down 2 points to 41.5 per cent; eastern Pennsylvania down 1 point to 52 per cent; Detroit down 5 points to 72 per cent; and Cincinnati down 22 points to 43 per cent. Youngstown advanced 1 point to 49 per cent; Buffalo was up 2 points to 51; and New England rose 5 points to 65 per cent. Unchanged districts included Wheeling at 54, Birmingham at 57, St. Louis at 48.5 and Cleveland at 48.5.

"While it is difficult to determine to what extent recent European war rumblings affected domestic steel buying," continues the report, "the prospect of widespread hostilities undoubtedly created unfavorable sentiment which was reflected to some degree in the leveling off in demand the past two weeks. By the same token, the likelihood of an amicable agreement among European powers lends corresponding enhancement to the October outlook.

"Miscellaneous steel consumers are buying largely for immediate needs since the price situation offers no incentive to cover any distance ahead. The automotive industry has adopted a similar policy, but while steel purchases to date for new models have been relatively light, heavier demand will be necessary the next few weeks. Ford Motor Co. last week took prices on steel for 50,000 1939 model cars, and release of the tonnage is expected early this week, coincident with the start of assemblies of new models.

"Automobile production, although still relatively light, is being accelerated. Principal cause for urgency to speed output is the depleted stock of new cars in dealers' hands. Supplies are estimated to be the lowest since before the depression, the result of better sales than was anticipated during mid-summer and inability of builders to start assembly of new models more rapidly.

"Production last week of 25,405 cars and trucks was the largest in two months but was below the 28,030 units built a year ago. The industry is about two weeks ahead of last year in new model preparations, however, since a reversal in the downward trend in 1937 production did not occur until the first week of October," concludes the report.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 198

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, September 27, 1938

Agents' Leader

Kaiden-Kazanjian

William H. Menn

Elected President of the National Association of Insurance Agents at the Association's forty-third Annual Convention at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Menn formerly was Chairman of the Executive Committee. He is from Los Angeles.

Insurance Found Weathering The Recession Best

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The economic recession hit life insurance companies less than any other major type of private credit institutions, according to a study by the Twentieth Century Fund, founded by the late Edward Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, made public today.

"Of all the major classes of private credit institutions, life insurance companies, the second largest group, were less disturbed by the depression in spite of an increase in policy loans in the worst period," the report of the fund's survey said. "Their growth was checked somewhat at that time, but never was there a serious shrinkage. Even though unemployment and bad business reduced the flow of savings, the reputation of the insurance companies for solidity attracted the investors."

The survey found that the most striking change in the position of large insurance companies was in the big rise in their liabilities to policy holders, which accompanied the increase of their business by more than half during the depression and recovery.

"The net obligations to policy holders increased from $13,100,000,000 in 1929 to $20,400,000,000 in 1937, and their debts receivable from $13,200,000,000 to $18,400,000,000," it continues. "Policy loans, which were $2,800,000,000 in 1929, rose to $3,800,000,000 in 1937.

"Among debts receivable from nonpolicyholders the mortgage loans made by insurance companies grew during the early depression, then fell from $7,750,000,000 in 1932 to $5,100,000,000 in 1937, a shrinkage of almost a third.

"The insurance companies followed a similar course to the banks in greatly expanding their holdings of government securities. Totaling only $1,300,000,000 in 1929, Government bonds rose to $6,500,000,000 in 1937 and now constitute a third of the total debt receivable by large insurance institutions."

The survey report lists mutual savings banks as the third most important group of private credit institutions, and finds the debt position of the mutual banks was relatively little affected by the depression years.

Building and loan associations experienced a falling off from 1929 to 1933, owing chiefly to Federal activities, but are now expanding again, the report finds.

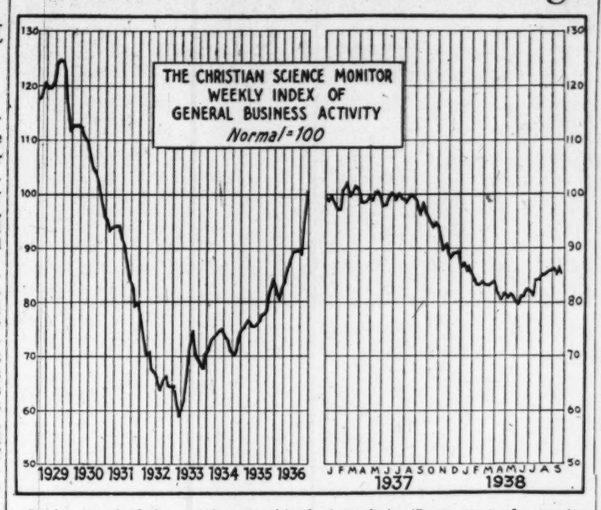
The survey found that the American people owe one another more than $250,000,000,000, of which $178,000,000,000 is "knotted together" in the large credit agencies.

The report was based on a three-year study, and the findings are expected to lead to recommendations for a course of public action to strengthen the national debt structure and ease depression difficulties of bond debtors and creditors.

The research was directed by Dr. Albert Failord Hart, of the University of Chicago, the groundwork having been laid in a preliminary report by Alfred L. Bernheim, research director for two previous studies made by the fund.

J. Honberger Davis, Chairman of the board of the Security National Bank Savings and Trust Company, St. Louis headed the debt adjustment committee.

Monitor Business Index Drops Off From Previous Week's High



Losing most of the previous week's gain, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped off from 86.9 on Sept. 17, the highest level of the current recovery move, to 85.2 (prel.) on Sept. 24. On Sept. 25 of last year the index registered 96.8.

In recent weeks the index has fluctuated irregularly and at its current figure is only slightly above the level of the middle of August.

Declines were recorded for miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production, both contrary to seasonal expectations, whereas bank debits outside New York City showed an increase slightly greater than seasonal. While power production lost all of the increase of the previous week, on an adjusted basis, miscellaneous carloadings dropped back only moderately, holding relatively close to the high for the series reached two weeks ago.

Steel ingot production eased off last week to 47 per cent of capacity. New orders slowed down in some areas, attributable in part to the war tension and partly to other factors including the hurricane and flood devastation in New England and the slow upward trend in automobile production.

Except in New England where operations were affected seriously by the storm, textile activity held relatively steady. Shoe production was reported as holding close to capacity rate in a number of leading districts, and where operations had been slowed by the storm, plants were slowly getting back to normal.

Retail trade activity as a whole was below a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Sept. 24, '38	Sept. 17, '38	Sept. 25 '37
Combined Index	85.2	86.9	96.8
Bk debits outside NYC	81.9	81.8	94.4
Elec power production	91.4	94.7	98.5
Misc carloadings	76.1	76.3	95.8

*Preliminary.

Recovery Gaining Momentum, View Of Trade Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The mounting tide of economic recovery in the United States has not been stemmed by the European war threat, according to a report by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in its Washington Review.

The gradual, sustained rise in business, first apparent in July, held to the end of September and the depression is viewed as having terminated its downward movement last June.

"All of the evidence points to some improvement in business, whatever obstructions have to be overcome," the Review said "with the improvement increasing as obstructions are withdrawn."

Recovery Speeds Up

The report declared that the recovery movement in this country had actually accelerated during the last four weeks, when the political tension in Europe was reaching its high point. From this circumstance it was reasoned that the trend would continue to ascend during the Fall months of this year, in contrast to the severe decline experienced in the corresponding period last year. The probable tendency was likened to the Atumn movements of 1934, 1935 and 1936.

"It is too early to know the strength present trends will develop," The Review declared, "but the maintenance of their direction in the face of numerous adverse factors is significant."

An encouraging symptom was seen in the placements in private employment, according to a report by the United States Employment Service. Jobs found, compared with the number of new applicants, have risen steadily in the last several months, with the Western States showing an increase of from 40 to 70 per cent. The increase in pay rolls of manufacturing establishments by 9 per cent in August has been equaled only once in 20 years, it was pointed out, and "the pay rolls clearly reflected return of many men who have been on short time to longer hours."

Electric power consumption may soon be expected to reach a record high, the article said, after commenting that more power was consumed last month than in any September on record, except September, 1937.

Imports, Exports Up

The Review said imports and exports have both ificreased steadily during the summer with imports swelled chiefly by crude materials, "a class of imports always sensitive to the course of activity in the United States."

"The decrease in industrial activity which began in August of last year meant a marked reduction in world demand for raw materials," it was said, "because of their proportionately large American consumption the drop here in use of tin and wool, for example, reaching 60 per cent. Rising activity here in the second half of 1938 is now being reflected into world demand for raw materials."

The high level of postal receipts was also pointed out by the Review as an indication of mounting recovery, stating that they are now higher than at any corresponding period since 1929.

"The severity of the decline in the fall months of last year does not seem yet to be fully realized in all quarters," it said. "Experienced observers abroad, however, have pointed out that in the six months beginning with August, 1937, industrial production here fell by 33½ per cent in comparison with a fall of 15 per cent in the six months following September, 1929. This rapid decline in 1937, they emphasize, was from activity at a comparatively low level of recovery.

"According to such reasoning, if there were now as rapid an increase in business activity as there was decrease a year ago, the result would be resumption of the gradual progress upward that was rudely interrupted last year."

Subsidies Believed One Way To Cut Huge Cotton Surplus

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government farm experts are studying possible ways to increase domestic cotton consumption as a means of cutting down the Nation's enormous surplus of the commodity.

It was reported authoritatively one of the proposals under consideration contemplates subsidies for textile manufacturers who agree to turn out cotton goods for sale at reduced prices to relief and low-income families.

President Roosevelt already has directed the Agriculture Department, officials said, to invite leaders of the producing, marketing and manufacturing sections of the cotton industry to consider a program based on the domestic subsidy proposal at a meeting here soon.

Meanwhile, with an estimated surplus of more than 13,000,000 bales in existence, Cotton Belt Senators have been clamoring for the Government in increase its present cotton loan rate of 8.3 cents a pound to 11.8 cents, the maximum allowed under the farm law.

Asks Bigger Loans

Chairman Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina of the Senate Agriculture Committee, leading the fight for bigger loans, contends the South will go bankrupt unless its cotton income is boosted. Production-control programs, under which the Federal Government pays farmers for holding down their cotton acreage, have not prevented accumulation of the huge price-depressing surplus.

Administration leaders contend solution of the cotton problem depends largely upon a greater use of the staple in this country. They have opposed any increase in the loan rate on the ground it would hold domestic prices above the world level and thus discourage exports.

Confronted with possible loss of American markets for wheat abroad because of bumper world crops, the Administration recently inaugurated an export subsidy program for that grain. No similar action has been undertaken, however, for cotton.

Challenge to Nation

Officials said that subsidizing processing of cotton for relief and low-income groups might provide an outlet for some of the 7,000,000 bales of cotton the Government is holding as collateral for loans to producers. Sale of this cotton to manufacturers at less than the market price would subsidize them indirectly, it was explained, and permit distribution of the finished products to the needy at low prices.

Officials said adoption of the subsidy program also would benefit idle textile workers.

Secretary Wallace emphasized the need for stimulating domestic use of cotton at a meeting of farmers at Fort Worth, Texas, last week. He declared the "great paradox" of warehouses bursting with surplus cotton while thousands of textile workers were jobless and millions of families went without cotton goods they need presented "a challenge to the South and the entire Nation."

Corn Crop Estimate Below Last Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The first of the October private crop reports just released forecast a corn crop of 2,420,516,000 bushels, or 15,000,000 larger than indicated a month ago, but about 34,000,000 below the latest Government estimate. The crop last year totaled 2,645,000,000 bushels.

This report, released by James E. Bennett & Co., said current prospects indicate a yield of 26.2 bushels per acre. Other private estimates will be released next week.

The Bennett estimate of all wheat production was 919,000,000 bushels, or 1,000,000 less than a month ago and 21,000,000 below the last Government figure. Last year the crop totaled 874,000,000 bushels.

Based on threshing returns, production of all spring wheat is estimated at 245,917,000 bushels, with a yield per acre of 11.6 bushels, compared with other Sept. 1 estimate of 248,000,000. The slight downward revision was attributed to further reduction in the North Dakota yield.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Beginning at 10:28 Wednesday morning, the stock market staged the fastest and furthest rally since the big push started in June. At that moment New York got the news that a chit had been pushed into Mr. Chamberlain's hand while he was addressing the Commons, telling him Mr. Hitler would accept a four-power conference at Munich. The effect was electric.

Orders rushed into the market so heavily that trading had to be suspended in eight issues for periods up to a half hour while the orders were disentangled; among the issues at whose posts the machinery jammed were General Motors, Ward, Rubber, Central, and Bethlehem. In the old days of 1929, when volume was even heavier, no one stopped the machinery in this way; executions were shoved through and some customers took an unexpected beating while others reaped an unexpected windfall.

After the first grand rush stocks still climbed. Thursday they rose on hopes of the Munich conference, Friday on realizations of it, Saturday on peaceful settlement of the Polish Teschen demands. The market was in one of those persistent moods that keeps going steadily in one direction.

There was something odd about the Wednesday market. It opened with crashing prices. The bottom seemed about to fall out of stocks as it was falling out of sterling, which was plummeting to $4.60 in its worst fall since 1931. Then, suddenly, the market steadied. Somebody was buying, a few minutes before the dramatic news came.

There have been quite a few remarks in the Street in recent weeks about this phenomenon. Somebody seems to have an inside track on the European news — a modern equivalent of the House of Rothschild during the Napoleonic wars or the House of Fugger during the religious wars. Names are being mentioned—a big operator of 1916 and another of 1933.

Nearing Triple Peak

The week's rise has brought the market back to within four points of the summer's triple peak on the Dow-Jones' industrial average, commonly reckoned as 145. All the loss since Europe became the major market influence have been wiped out.

The zig-zag downtrend evident since mid-August has been pierced in its upper level. All this has happened in one week. It has been somewhat as bulls predicted—that if the European situation could be cleared up, the market would resume its uptrend.

The bond market last week paralleled the stock market. It too started up on Wednesday. By Friday the buying orders taxed the capacity of the exchanges. Recovery showed all along the line. Governments, weak since early September, recovered most of their losses, nearly regained their year's highs.

Foreign bonds, the softest group in the bond list at the beginning of the week, staged a sharp reecovery. Weakness has been most marked in central European and in Austrialian issues; strength was most marked in the same groups. Italian, Czech, German, and Austrailan issues came back smartly.

For once in a life-time, gilt-edges issues in New York were steadier than in London. Even at its worst, the high-grade bond market's fiucuations here were minor compared with London, where consols were dropped several full points a day.

Exchange Gyrations

The gyrations in foreign exchange were fully as breath-taking as might be expected from the imminent war possibilities. Where sterling had been dropping by fractions of a cent in previous weeks it fell last week several cents at a time. Finally on Wednesday morning, just before the Hitler note to Chamberlain, it fell through the floor about 11 cents to $4.60, then as quickly rallied to around $4.75, and continued the rest of the week on up above $4.80.

French francs for the first time fell through the franc-sterling peg, but quickly recovered. By the end of the week the forward discount on sterling and francs had shrunk considerably. But meantime the fluctuations had been so severe that on one day gold was fixed in London at a new high of 147 shillings which was up 18 d. for a single day; the usual day-to-day fluctuations are in farthings.

The gold market has changed dramatically. Gold hoarders are dehoarding faster than dollar hoarders. As a result the dollar value of gold in London fell to about 25 cents an ounce below the shipping point here. Yet engagements for shipping were almost nil despite the large profits. The official exchange funds were put in the odd position of having to restrain the advance in sterling by selling it. The British Fund can now replace some of its gold losses.

There is even talk here of a possible reversal of the recent capital influx, and an outflow of European capital though there are no signs of it yet. Friday's weekly reserve statement, showing an increase of $168,000,000 in "net demand deposits adjusted" but only $4,000,000 increase in foreign bank deposits here seemed to show that the influx has recently been for the most part of private and corporate funds,—i.e. transactions by bankers but not for bankers.

Ready for Outflow

If an outflow starts now the authorities will be amply prepared to take care of it. Our monetary gold stock has increased at the rate of $100,000,000 a week for the last four weeks. The Treasury has now started in earnest to desterilize the unofficially sterilized gold piled up since April. A fortnight ago $90,000,000 of gold certificates were deposited with the Federal; last week $143,000,000 more were added.

Speculators turned back after several weeks to the domestic news, and found it fairly good. The Federal Reserve Board pointed out that its seasonally adjusted industrial production index has staged one of the sharpest recoveries on record this summer. It was 76 in May and 88 in August, and it is now probably above 90. Fastest previous rise was in 1933. To the recent rise will soon be added the lifting power of more automobile production; delays in this field have been matters of machinery or strikes; dealers' orders still astonish by their volume; real production starts here.

Steel operations dropped fractionally last week—the second time since May (except for holiday weeks)—but the increase will be resumed this week. Some orders have already been received which were held up by war fears. Steel scrap is firm. Cotton textile activity is turning up again; the rail carloadings index was down a few points, but only because of the tempest; and the sun is now out.

Industrial Taxes Total 53 P. C. of Income in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Industrial corporation taxes in 1937 were equivalent to 53 per cent of corporate net income after deduction of taxes, according to a report made by the National Association of Cost Accountants, covering 717 industrial corporations. While the total tax revenues of Federal, State and local governments in 1937 amounted to more than one fifth of the national income, the tax burden on industrial concerns, the report pointed out, was even greater, amounting to one third of the corporate income before tax deductions.

The study disclosed that direct corporate taxes in 1937 amounted to 18.5 per cent of total labor pay rolls and 3.4 per cent of sales for the reporting companies. Figures from a smaller group of companies showed that 1937 taxes amounted to 67.3 per cent of dividends paid to stockholders during the year.

U. S. Mints Are Instructed To Coin Jefferson Nickel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, announced the mints at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco had been instructed to begin coinage of the new "Jefferson nickel."

She advised coin collectors and others the only places at which the new nickels would be available would be the banks of the country. It is expected distribution to the banks will not take place until November.

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

SUMMER ST., West End, MALDEN MASS.—3-room suite, modern and unusual in detail, air-conditioned, tiled bath with shower, tiled kitchen with stainless steel sinks, electric exhaust fan, continuous hot water, fireplace, janitor service. SEE MR. McDONALD, 34 Chestnut St., Malden.

DANCING

MODERN, ORIENTAL AND BALLET DANCING
PROFESSIONAL AND CHILDREN'S CLASSES
Fall term starts Oct. 11. Registration from Oct. 4. Write or phone WINIFRED SOLDAN Studio of the Dance, formerly with Ruth St. Denis and Shawn, 54 West 74th St., N. Y. C. FLA. 3-9332.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Jewel! Show novel, fast-selling "RUBY" 21-Folder $1 Assortment. You make 100% profit. 11 other big value assortments. Personal Christmas Cards. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln St., Dept. 1-D, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-56, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Interior Decorating Business
For sale with building and stock. Equipped with show-room and work-rooms. Excellent location; high-class trade; well established. $25,000 required to handle. Box 34, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TORONTO, ONT. — COOK-GENERAL; FOR ADULTS. MRS. R. B. EVANS, 49 SPENCER AVENUE. LA. 4080.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 8929.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

KIND home wanted for two large affectionate cats. HOLMES, Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y. Havemeyer 9-1144.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—For rent, practitioner's office; three mornings. 1413 Fisk Building, 250 West 57th Street. Telephone Col. 5-1550.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LEWISTON, MAINE—Get our free estimates for PAINTING or DECORATING your buildings; also washing church interiors. E. R. JACQMIN & SONS, 18 Montello Street.

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING BABY GRAND—Excellent condition, $450 cash; also large Chickering upright, $50 cash. Address Room 516, Pierce Bldg., Copley Square, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two single rooms, Chevy Chase, D. C., near transportation; private family. 3345 Tennyson St. N. W. Emerson 2684.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1512 O St. N. W.—Large room with private bath; meals if desired; near center of city.

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YOUNG attorney, 25, seeks opportunity where knowledge of law in conjunction with three years' business experience can earn for him a livelihood; presently associated with firm practicing law and conducting real estate brokerage, management, business. Write Box J-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ARE YOU satisfied with your speech and posture? Skillful instruction given adults and children MARION D. ROBB, 520 West End Ave., New York City. Endicott 2-7087.

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Insurance
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EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

It Is Easy to Be Happy When Properly Fitted With
DraReed
CUSHION SHOE
For Men and Women
1416 New York Avenue N. W.

Listings Wanted
Business Properties
I have clients who wish to purchase business properties showing a good return.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 TOWER BLDG. DISTRICT 3246

MAINE

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread
Always Uniform and Dependable
at All Grocers
WALTON'S BAKERY

Merrill Haven Farm
"The Home of Good Dairy Products"
Milk—Cream—Butter—Eggs
514 COURT STREET TEL. 514

E. V. McCrellis & Co.
Painters and Interior Decorators
Modene and Masury Paints
Wallpaper
153 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

BANGOR

Rines Co.

Women's Smart Fashions

Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.

43 MAIN STREET

Little City Market

Groceries and Meats

QUALITY GOODS MODERATELY PRICED

289 Center Street Dial 4554

New Franklin Laundry

PHONE 3303

75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine

All Kinds of Laundry Service

Better Work Our Motto

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Caldwell Sweet Co.

26 MAIN STREET

TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS

Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

LEWISTON

REMINDER—

Don't miss the good news

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN

110 LISBON STREET

WE SELL

CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS

Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.

FRED C. McKENNEY

COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER

New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service

CARTER BROS. CO.

PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

50 for $1.00

with Name Stamped FREE

Send for Circular

Loring, Short & Harmon

PORTLAND, MAINE

Fashions for Fall 1938

New Shagmoor Coats . . . new Fashion Firsts . . . coats by Stroocks take the spotlight in our presentation of Fall apparel. We invite your inspection of our complete assortments for misses and women.

$16.95 - $89.95

Owen Moore's

805 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Randall & McAllister COAL FUEL OIL COKE

84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.

Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY

630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.

Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.

Painters and Decorators

984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

SPODE CHINA

Buttercup
Blue Ermine
Wicker Dale
Jewel

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.

J. A. MERRILL & CO.

503 CONGRESS STREET

Life Insurance—Annuities

General Insurance

It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?

P. H. MacDonald & Co.

912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Anita Files

HAT SHOP

Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET

The Best of Everything for Your Table

9 North Main Street Concord, N. H.

Gowns? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONCORD (Continued)

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

EDSON C. EASTMAN CO.

120 North Main Street

Books—Stationery
Office Supplies

Tel. 186

Fitch's Tea Room

FITCH-MURRAY CO.

for Lunch or Dinner

Candies and Ices

24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Closed Sundays and Holidays

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.

Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

City Coal Company

Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite

87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080

EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH

Insurance

is our business

May We Serve You

88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

ANDIRONS

Cast Iron, Brass Trimmed, and Solid Brass, from $1.25 to $15.00

Fire Screens and Spark Guards

From $2.50 to $10.00

A. H. BRITTON CO.

12 North Main Street

Our Pigskin Gloves at $3

Show a minimum number of bramble scars!

HARRY G. EMMONS

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. HODGE CO.

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish

MARTIN-SENOUR

Monarch Paint

100% PURE

Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes

Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

HATS ARE HEADLINES

The Smartest and Newest A style for each individuality

MISS MARY CAHILL

DRESS NEWS

that brings smartness to all. Street, Tea and Evening Dresses that reflect the Victorian yet sparklingly new.

MISS LILI CHARTIER

50 HANOVER STREET

New Hampshire's Greatest Collection

FUR TRIM COATS

$29.95 $39.95 $59.95

Others $49.95 to $139.95

Every coat selected for you in N. Y. with the same care you'd use yourself.

LEAVITT'S

The Leavitt Co.

AFGHANS

These cold days that are coming remind us of Afghans — so snug and warm!

Free Instructions With Yarn

Ye Quaker Shop

59 Hanover Street

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances

Call Phone 667 or Come In!

A. L. FRANKS & CO.

1196 Elm Street

Hamilton Watches

Known for Durability, Accuracy and Style

Expert Repairing on all makes of Watches and Clocks

N. GUY RUITER

922 Elm Street

BOOKS

LENDING LIBRARY

GREETING CARDS

Just received a supply of Superior Markers—$1.00 a set

THE BOOK NOOK

9 Stark Street

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door

PHONE 3294

Roadside Stand

Home Made Ice Cream

268 South Mammouth Road

Order Yours Today!

Assorted New Christmas Folders with Envelopes—Your Name on Every One

50 for $1

JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

CRAFTSMAN Press

INCORPORATED

357 Pine Street, Manchester, N. H.

Daniel Webster Oil Co.

Major Fuel and Range Oil

Telephone { Day 5004 / Nights 4905

Distributors of American Bitmuls Asphalts

Prop. Stanley Vogel 540 Harvard St.

NASHUA

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.

Make Your Fall and Winter Clothing Look Like New

8 Water St. Tel. 170

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Green Peas Strawberries

Quality Meats, Poultry Fruit and Vegetables

MOORE'S MARKET

31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of

MEATS and GROCERIES

Beardsley's

First Quality Peanut Butter

James A. Eddy Sons

237 Thames Street Tel. 109

"Say it with Flowers"

STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*

Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

89 Broadway Tel. 918

Greenhouses, Tel. 86

GREASON'S LAUNDRY

The Best in Laundry Service

387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

The Century Store

WILLIAM LEYS

DRY GOODS COMPANY

Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

TAILORING

For Over Fifty Years to

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

MacLENNAN

207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

PROVIDENCE

Pickford SALON

HATS—FALL OPENING

October 5 to 15

426 Lloyd Ave. GAspee 8533

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage

SUNOCO TYDOL

TEXAS ESSO

GREASING WASHING

Spotless Rest Rooms

Dock and Water Front Service

"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal

Range and Furnace Oils

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.

Clothiers

MEN and BOYS

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

FIRST FALL FASHIONS

at

MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTRE

And—

MILLNER Quality costs no more.

PHONE 3040 802 MAIN ST.

White Star Steam Laundry

TELEPHONE 812

We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades

We also have

FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Norfolk Avenue Dairy

Grade "A" Pasteurized and Raw Milk

Prompt Deliveries

PHONE 1080

COLEMAN'S

Smart and Distinctive Fall Footwear

Phone 1020 911 Main Street

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

RIVERMONT

Cleaners Dyers

Reliable, Careful Work Done Try us

Phone 200 1220 Rivermont Ave.

Lynchburg's Own Chain

BIBEE'S

for

Fresh Vegetables—Choice Meats Fruits

MIRRORS

Introduce new beauty into your home inexpensively with Mirrors.

D. Moses & Co.

NEWPORT NEWS

Genuine Harris Tweed Coats

Regulation Style Blue, Brown, and Green Checks. Made to Sell $24.95

Special at $19.95

Misses' Sizes $14.20

NACHMAN'S

NORFOLK

RICE'S

Fashion Corner

Where Freemason Crosses Granby

"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

Thirty-four Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia

Shulman & Co.

Men's and Boys' Clothiers

Granby Street at City Hall Avenue

Visit Our

LADIES' GIFT SHOP

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE

Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing

Campostella and Wilson Road Norfolk, Virginia

TEL. BERKLEY 9114

Compsco DYE WORKS Inc.

DRY CLEANERS

Cleaning Pressing Repairing

Dial 23618

Six Stores in Norfolk

Modern Food Markets

PENDER'S

Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

J. W. Bracken Phone 27513

WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER

B and M

SHOE REPAIRING SHOPPE

Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown

117 W. CHARLOTTE ST.

Norfolk Silver Plating Co.

SILVERSMITHS

ART METAL FINISHING

Electric Lighting Fixtures Refinished Silver, Gold, Chrome, Nickel, Brass and Copper Plating

ANTIQUES, FLAT and HOLLOW SILVERWARE REFINISHED

Yacht and Auto Parts Chrome Plated

220 W. York Street Phone 42167

D. P. PAUL CO.

Largest Jewelers South

Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.

NORFOLK VIRGINIA

DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.

GOWNS CHAPEAUX

WRAPS FURS

SPORTS

Tel. 22813

108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.

HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS

603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY

927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET

DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS

Correct Dress for Women

ROANOKE, VA.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.

101 Campbell Avenue

New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

Dial 8501

MEREDITH'S MARKET

Carefully Selected Foods

Dial 2-3128 108 Grandin Road

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

Interesting Styles in

CHAIRS

A chair for every need and decorative scheme. Moderately priced.

REID & CUTSHALL

211 W. Campbell Avenue

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.

"At Memorial Bridge"

Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.

Sole Agents for

Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes

Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes

Also

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"

House Cleaning Time; Garment Cleaning Time. We have a service to meet your every need.

Wet Wash Service
Finished Family Washing
Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Excellent Dye Work

Phone 21-125

ELITE LAUNDRY CO.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP

Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.

Covle & Richardson Store Phone Can. 27-151

Branch 13

HENRY BROS., Inc.

Goodyear Tires

212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111

HUNTINGTON

THE SMART SHOP

Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel

Exclusive But Not Expensive

848 Fourth Avenue Phone 6286

Charles

427 9th Street Phone 21800

AMSBARY & JOHNSON

Men's Wear

321 TENTH STREET

KOENIG'S

The Only Exclusive Fur Shop

FIRST HUNTINGTON ARCADE

ART LINEN SHOP

Linens Handkerchiefs Underwear

309-311 9TH ST. TEL. 21929

TELEPHONE 21929

Artistic Hair Styling Air-Conditioned Comfort

422 TENTH ST. Tel. 6362

Hollywood Shop

WOMEN'S SMART APPAREL

922 FOURTH AVE. Tel. 7305

Coffman Flowers

Phone 8133

Everything in Flowers

506 10TH STREET. Tel. 8133

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops

Ladies and Children's Wear

Imported Novelties

Souvenirs

Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

FRANK C. LOWE

Insurance Advisor

Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds

Representing CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

R 3011 R 1376

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase reveals in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 81515 9 to 12 daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

JOIN

"THE BAY" LIBRARY

Here you will find all that's new and popular in books—

2c per Day—55c per Month

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"

Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop

803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at

KRAFT THE FURRIER

Established Since 1908

222 8th Ave. West Calgary

ASHDOWN'S

HARDWARE—CALGARY

Quality and Service

Builder's and Kitchen Hardware

"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges

"Enterprise" Coal Ranges

Electricals, Silverware, etc.

Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions

STANLEY HENDERSON

Florist

814 FIRST STREET WEST

JENKINS'

GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale

LTD.

DECORATORS

WALLPAPER and PAINTS

City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers Cleaners Dyers

Try Our "Thrifty Service"

6c per pound

PHONE R-2051

730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store

Quality Shoes That Are New

X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Edmonton City Dairy

LIMITED

Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Downtown Prices At Your Door

SAFEWAY STORES

DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

THOMPSON & DYNES

LIMITED

ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY

$1 $1.50 $2

Exclusive Distributors

Hudson's Bay Company

For Quality, Style and Selection, the Place to Shop Is at The "Bay" in Edmonton.

WALK RITE

Style Shop, Ltd.

FURS

WOMEN'S APPAREL

FOOTWEAR

The 12 Pay Plan Store

You never pay more at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOOTSAVER

Shoes for Winnipeg

2—SHOE STORES—2

Rannard's

350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

Hats AFFLECK'S Caps

Exclusive Hatters to Men

AFFLECK HAT SHOP

321 Portage Avenue

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

Incorporated 2nd May, 1670

Imported Marcasite Pins 1.98

Jewelry, Main Floor, The "Bay"

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK

Crescent MILK

Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.

Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone . . . 86311

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited

PORTAGE AT CARLETON

Furs—Ladies' and Men's Wear

DIAL 21857

Dependable Service

For Every Member of the Family

Peerless Laundry

55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S

MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.

Specializing in Quality

Hardware Paints Kitchenware

Electricals Sporting Goods

Furniture Floor Coverings

Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Call and see the new Fall Knits at

C. DILNUTT'S SPORT SHOP

Millinery

E. M. ISBISTER

Hats of quality and smartness moderately priced.

309 SMITH STREET

Shoes from AFFLECKS

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Manager STAN WESTMACOTT

319 Portage Avenue

Red & White Chain Stores

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk. Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •

JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

In HAMILTON

IT'S

WILSON'S SHOE STORE

Established in 63

73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"

ROLLS and CAKES

R. B. HILL'S BAKERY

139 Charlton Avenue West

Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m., daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

re-guaranteed. DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4568

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Carling Insurance Agency

We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage

We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.

MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Vacationists!!

Novelties That Are Different

Wendell Holmes Book Shops

190 Dundas St.—St. Thomas—London East

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond Street Met 5100

For Delicious Food in Cool Comfort

Stop at Our Cafeteria

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

PARKLEY CLOTHES

Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.

Sold by

CUMMING

The Clothier

LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

OTTAWA

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa Limited 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains

LANGLEY'S

2-7361

HARVEY H. HYDE

Blue Ribbon Meat Markets

Quality and Service

610 Somerset St. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 7-0488

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

You'll Enjoy Dining in the RIDEAU ROOM at

Murphy-Gamble

LIMITED

Ottawa's Smart Store

2-2411

290 Elgin Street

Mutual Press Ltd.

Printers and Publishers

A. S. BALFOUR, Manager

230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA

MAUD E. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

JAMES HOPE & SONS LIMITED

Canadian Artists' Christmas Cards — Books for Gifts — 63 Sparks St.

TORONTO

THRIFTY SERVICE

All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use. Wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Mary MacPherson Corset Shop
Ryrie Building
EL. 5757
229 Yonge Street
(At Shuter)

Strictly Fresh
GRADE "A" LARGE
EGGS
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

OLIVE FARM DAIRY Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Estimates on new buildings construction Alterations or repairs
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad 2533

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS
"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 — North End MO 1179

All Makes
Rebuilt Repaired Rented
We Service All Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryCleaning?
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Miss Topley Thomas
Teacher of
Public Speaking, Reading, Dramatic Art
Class and Private Lessons
21 PRINCE ARTHUR AVENUE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind. Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society **PRINTERS**
30 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Comfortable Shoes for Fall

CANTILEVER SHOES
18 BLOOR ST., W. TORONTO

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffure
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced For Women and Men
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO Ly. 7794
40%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone *BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

For Your
BULBS AND FALL PLANTING
THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you
DE. 0531

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

From PIE TINS to PIANOS

Monitor-advertised Stores Can Fill Household Needs

In building, furnishing, or decorating a home, or merely keeping an apartment in good running order, the householder finds helpful shopping information in the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Simpson's

BURBERRY TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS

The world famous coats of Burberry's of London . . . famed for their impeccable tailoring, superlative fabrics, unobtrusive English designs and colourings. In the "Store for Men"
. . .

Topcoats, $45 to $60
Overcoats, $60 to $85

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.
L. P. LAZARE'S & CO. LTD.
1454 PEEL STREET
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
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1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
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Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
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Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
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SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Expert Dry Cleaning
Pressing—Dyeing
WEST END Cleaners and Tailors
"Valets to the Elite"
1924 ROSE STREET

Buy
BRILLIANT COAL
and Be Satisfied
HODGE COAL CO. LTD.
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SPRAY MUMS
for the Glory of Autumn and Thanksgiving
REGINA FLORIST, LTD.
CAPITOL THEATRE BLDG.
TEL. 4496

FOODLAND Ltd. Broad and 11th Tel. 6641
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
ONE STORE ONLY, FREE DELIVERY

OVALTINE
The Ideal Food-Drink

SASKATOON

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4558

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, Highgate—Good home, garden adjoining woods; town 20 mins.; near church. TUDor 2060. Truscott, 88 Muswell Hill Rd., N. 10.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LADY qualified to take care of children from birth can accommodate two in her congenial suburban home. MRS. TRICKETT, 11 Cranmer Road, Didsbury, Manchester.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
BOOKBINDER
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUston 1071-2

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR good work at low prices, consult A. J. SELWAY, Decorator, General House Repairs, 49 Lansbury Drive, Hayes, Middx.

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments.
65 George St., Portman Sq., London. Wel. 6439

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing
Specializing in School Classes
Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville de réception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel. Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

HATS and gowns made to order; furs and tailormades own materials made up. IRIS, Imperial House, 80-86 Regent St., London, W. 1. Regent 1250. Lift, Air Street.

LADIES own materials made up, renovations, alterations; moderate terms. Mrs. Chandler, 241, Felsham Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15.

MODEL dressmaking of every description; court, wedding gowns a speciality; your dress problem solved whether you are outsize or small; let me make your next day or evening dress; own materials accepted. FLORENCE HILLS, 22 Princes St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1. Mayfair 4107.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

WHY NOT try a really good dressmaker? Your own materials designed to your complete satisfaction; model gowns and hats. Constance Ltd., 5 Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, Kens. 3097.

ELOCUTION

FLUENT speaking taught simply—Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. MAYFAIR 3163. Brochure Free.

AMY WINTER—SPEECH CULTURE
82, Cannon Hill Lane, London, S. W. 20
(Liberty 1950

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THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses. 114, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 9232.

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12

SECRETARIAL staff; reliable permanent or temporary supplied; introductions free to employers, H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 30 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Ducane Court, Balham—One room, self-contained flat, kitchen and bathroom; central heat. C. H. W., radio, restaurant; 2 min. buses; furnished or unfurnished; £70; 12 months or longer. Box W-1177, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Acton—2 unfurnished rooms (3 if desired), kitchen, own bathroom; electric light; moderate rent. Box W-1162, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Pipe organ, 8 stops, no pedals, pneumatic; suit small church, residence or Sunday school. Particulars, Hayter, Letchworth, Herts

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S., Est. 1898, Landscape and Garden Contractor, garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council, Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 0391
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators,
87 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 4741

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LONDON—Attractive home, H. and C., partial board, from 2 gns. weekly. Miss Baker, 13 St. Georges Square, Victoria 3306.

PARKSTONE, Dorset.—One or two guests offered comfortable home, conveniently situated near Christian Science church, post office and shops; easy reach Bournemouth; 3 gns. weekly. 4, Sandecotes Road.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap, Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK. MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

Tel. Ladbroke 2970 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate

MEN'S CLOTHING

TAKEN for granted. TACON for Shirts. Tacon's Man's Shop, 275-277 High Holborn, London, W. C. 2. Holborn 3522.

PERSONAL SERVICES

LONDON—To inexperienced home-makers, practical aid in foundational cooking and economy given by one fully qualified, from 1/- per hour. Box W-1168, BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Working housekeeper for business woman, household 5, all duties, entire charge. Write 12 Queen's Walk, Ealing, W. 5.

POST WANTED

WELL-EDUCATED gentleman, 30, 8 years with industrial company, China, speaks Chinese; 3 years business America; also thoroughly conversant theatre, home or abroad. Box W-1176, BCM/CSM, London.

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DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion Ho. 3302.

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KENSINGON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service, 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Unfurnished room in well appointed ground floor mansion flat; use kitchen and bathroom; C. H. W.; 25/- p. w. 4 Gordon Mansions, Torrington Place, W. C. 1. MUSeum 5715.

LONDON, Chelsea—Charming furnished single room in modern flat; a comfortable home; all meals and service; telephone in room. KEN. 1856. Box W-1178, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, St. Johns Wood—Rooms available in quiet, private house; terms according to individual requirements. 64 Clifton Hill. MAI. 1188.

LONDON—Large room and kitchen, partly furnished; ground floor; electric light inclusive; hot and cold water. 66 Brook Green, W. 6.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Half Moon St., W. 1—Well furnished service rooms from 40/-; C. H. W.; also 2 and 4 room suites with private baths; moderate rentals; in select house. Tel Mayfair 0678.

TAILORING

LAVERS WAY & CO., 223 Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15 (Putney 6169)—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Habit Maker (established 25 years). Renovations, Remodelling, Fur Work.

LONDON—FRANCIS & SONS, Tailors for men and women, 245 Knightsbridge, S. W. 7. Tel. Kensington 0283 for appointment.

N. GREEN—Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring, Fur Work, expert Workmanship; Long Coats, Costumes, Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired, Remodelled, 41, Marloes Road, Kensington. Western 2748.

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Ladies' and Gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87 Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1.

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For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EAling 2127
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(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management.

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AGENDAS, Balance Sheets, Facsimile Letters, Programmes, MSS., Translations, etc., undertaken at moderate charges. The Charterhouse Typewriting Bureau, 18-21 Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1. Clerkenwell 6672.

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LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK
J. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE, 318 Cold Harbor Lane, Brixton, S. W. 9.

England

LONDON

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9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
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Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
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F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED
COALS
PHONES EUSTON 4245 ETC.
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1
(Facing Euston Station)

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Actual Makers
Lightweight Suitcases
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Est. 1870 Slo. 8969

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets, Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

The Guernsey Cake Shop
Home-made Cakes, Jams, etc. — Morning Refreshment Dainty Luncheons Teas a Speciality — Birthday and other Cakes made to order
Genuine Guernsey Gâche
36 Palmer Street (Victoria St.), S. W. 1

INCOME TAX
Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
84 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns. Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377.

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat
Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
110 Darkes Lane
POTTERS BAR
Phone Potters Bar 93

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Announcing two new books:
"TWO WHITE BIRDS" and other Poems
by ROSEMARY C. COBHAM
price 3/6
Selections from the Poems of R. ELLIS KEY
price 5/-
53 Sloane Square S.W.1
TELEPHONE: SLOANE 3621

PROTHEROE'S
Builders & Decorators
Office and Works now at
7 Nant Road, Finchley Road, N. W. 2
Speedwell 9607
Also at Andover Place, Paddington, W. 2

CHAS. HAYWARD
"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed

The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method.
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.2
Bayswater 2615

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington London, W. 9.

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London (by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort

BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Road, W. 1

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1.
VICtoria 7826

Phone FLAxman 1701
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Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3

LONDON N.
Canonbury and Islington

J. R. Roberts Limited
Fashions and Furnishings *at London's Lowest Prices*
215-225, UPPER STREET
Islington N. 1 CANonbury 3333

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green

COAL and COKE
C. T. WATTS
146 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
Phone SPEedwell 5680
Daily deliveries in Finchley, Hampstead, Hendon, Mill Hill, etc.

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

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Beautiful *Fabrics* for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

MAVIS CLAIRE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing Salon
187 Haverstock Hill, N. W. 3.
(Opp. Belsize Park Station)
Tel.: Primrose 4087

LONDON E.—Chingford

Phone Silverhorn 1198
Prompt Motor Deliveries
RAWLINGS'
HYGIENIC FOOD STORE
4 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD, ESSEX
This modernised Store under the personal supervision of a Certificated Grocer offers the very best in service and goods at the lowest price.

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STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Will take care of all
Your Insurance Problems
1/2 Gracechurch St., London (by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

New Autumn FABRICS for Curtains and Pelmets
Estimates for Making Free at
BEARMANS
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE
Tel.: LEYtonstone 1131-6

D. NORMAN & SON
Butchers
855 High Road, Leytonstone
Telephone LEYtonstone 2386
82A High Road, Woodford Green
Telephone BUCkhurst 3336

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STREAMLINE Cleaners
SAME DAY SERVICE
25 WOODFORD PARADE, HIGH ROAD SOUTH WOODFORD Tel. WANstead 3322
and at 104 High Road, Loughton (Opp. Crown Hotel) Tel. Loughton 133
We Collect and Deliver

LONDON S. E.—Blackheath

"HANDICRAFTS"
10 Creswell Park, Blackheath, S.E. 3
Phone Lee Green 1979
Hand Knitted Suits, Cardigans, Jumpers, etc., for the Autumn. Place your orders early.
Accessories for all Art Needlework supplied

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Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

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T. JONES & CO.
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Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S.W. 15 Phone: Putney 4748
58, West Hill, S.W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91, Wandsworth High St., S.W. 18 Phone: Battersea 5177
106, Wandsworth High St., S.W. 18 Phone: Putney 1160
257, Wimbledon Park Road, S.W. 18 Phone: Putney 2348

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Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney. Tel. Putney 1206. 65 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond
Milk and Dairy Service

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377 Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
Phone Prospect 3256

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LOTUS, DELTA, and "K" SHOES

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MODES
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GOWNS
SUITS
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PROPRIETOR N. O. BENNETT
Model Dairy 75, Upper Richmond Rd. Putney Phone Putney 7201
Deliveries Twice Daily at
Putney, Roehampton, Barnes, East Sheen
Personal Attention Given to All Orders
Cowkeepers and Producers of English Canned Fruits

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
234, Upper Richmond Rd.
Tele. Putney 3227 for your appointment.
Permanent Waving from £1
Two Systems

GOOD GARDENING
First Class Skill for Making First Class Plants for Adorning
offered by
DIXON'S NURSERIES
89 Melrose Road, Southfields, S. W. 18
and at Putney
Putney 3381 Established 1899

ENGLAND

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Chiswick 1160
ARTHUR KNAPP,
Builder and Decorator
1 Eastbourne Road, W. 4

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Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

Ireland

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STORMONTH'S STORES Ltd.
43-45 Ann Street
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock.
We stock Jacob's biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products.
Price lists upon application. Daily deliveries to all parts of the City and District.
Phone 2242—2 lines.

For Beautiful Laundry Work
Try
DEVONSHIRE LAUNDRY,
LIMITED
RAVENHILL AVENUE, BELFAST
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

Over 75 Years' Reputation for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & Co.
LIMITED
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

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CLOTHES FOR MEN
Ready-to-Wear and Tailored-to-Order
Agents for Burberry, Dexter and Aquatite Raincoats
19-27 LOMBARD STREET

E. RÖTTGER
16 BEDFORD STREET
Telephone Belfast 26475
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different systems to suit the different textures of hair
All leading beauty preparations stocked.

Get It at
SINCLAIR'S
Royal Avenue and North St., Belfast

The Belfast Drapers and House Furnishers
MYRA MULLIGAN
The Ladies' Shop
18-21 Fountain Street, Belfast
Mantles, Suits, Gowns, Lingerie, Hosiery and Fancy Goods

For Complete Heating Satisfaction
Burn
BARKLEY'S COAL
5, Wellington Place
Anthracite Coal, Beans and Gas Coke always in stock.
PHONES 21414/5/6 PHONES 21414/5/6

DUBLIN

PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Agents for
McCALL PAPER PATTERNS
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS
The Noted K FOOTWEAR
Good Goods Efficiently Sold
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

Switzer's
MEN'S TAILORING
Unsurpassed for Style and Finish
Suits and Overcoats made to measure at moderate prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Pictures & Picture Framing
The Victor Waddington Galleries
28 South Anne Street... Dublin
PHONE 44563

PHOENIX LAUNDRY,
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in the Free State that can offer the Public 7 services
For full particulars
Send Postcard or phone Drumcondra 28

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

For House Furnishing Removals and Cleaning
ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY (1929) LTD.
5 Dawson St., Dublin Phones 44712-3

S. CALDWELL
Grocer and Purveyor
We Stock Dainty Self Rising Flour and Dainty Wheaten Meal
110 UPPER LEESON STREET, DUBLIN
Phone Dublin 61420

RATHFARNHAM

MILK
HUGHES BROTHERS LTD
HAZELBROOK DAIRY
RATHFARNHAM Phone TERENURE 136
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Toads and Frogs Are So Fond of Sitting In Puddles and Damp Places?

When humans jump into a pool or stream, it may be for recreation, to cool off, or for any one of a number of other reasons, but never for the same reason that toads and frogs seek damp places.

Puddle-sitting by toads and frogs

accomplishes a rather unexpected result. Instead of taking a mouthful of water and swallowing it to appease their thirst, toads and frogs just sit for a while in a cool, wet spot, or jump into a pool or stream, for these astonishing creatures absorb the water they need through their skins!

Toads and frogs have another remarkable characteristic. They do not swallow mouthfuls of water when they wish to drink but they do swallow mouthfuls of air when they breathe! This air which they gulp goes directly to their lungs, as does the air which other creatures take through their nostrils.

But swallowing air is not the only way in which toads and frogs can get the oxygen which they need. They also can absorb oxygen (from the air which is mixed in the water in which they swim) through their skins!

This strange ability explains how frogs and toads can hibernate or spend the winter sleeping at the bottom of a lake or pond. Since they lie motionless throughout the period of hiberation, their need for oxygen is very slight, and the little that they need is absorbed from the water through the pores of their skin.

This skin, through which they can both "breathe" and "drink," is changed several times each year. When shedding time comes, they pull and yank at their old skins until they get them off.

You are not likely, however, to find many frog skins without the owner inside; for toads and frogs roll the discarded skin into a little bundle, and then proceed to eat their own hide.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Garage Wall Pocket

If you want to try a novelty that will sell well, especially to all owners of small home garages, try making generous-sized wall pockets of heavy oilcloth.

There is so little space in many garages on city lots to put the smaller tools that the man of the house likes to have handy. In the pockets of this wall pocket he can keep nails, hammer, garden trowel, folded rule, even seed packets. This saves running into the house very often, and avoids tracked-in dirt as well.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

Nashville Times: Almost all the radio comedians were off the air till fall. The kind of jokes they tell are too old to expose to high temperatures.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: If you don't fully understand the mysteries of finance, don't give it another thought. A five-time president of the Stock Exchange had only a hazy idea himself.

Detroit News: They laughed at Coolidge for pitching hay in a double-breasted serge. They didn't know the time would come when the farmer would need an auditor and a natty business suit.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Olympic Games were canceled by Tokyo because of the cost. There is the same reason, multiplied by a million, for calling off the armament race.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Culture, as a term, is popularly regarded as meaning refinement. Applied to the individual, it suggests refinement of his physical, mental, or spiritual condition.

Hidden Stars and Planets: Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, Mars, Saturn, Earth, Venus, Uranus, Vega, Sirius.

Letter Changing: Cadet, cades, cares, carps, corps.

How Much? Younger girl, $8.20; older girl, $16.40.

Fun With Synonyms: Dense—packed; thoughtful—absorbed; composed—tranquil; severe—critical; scanty—meager; reliable—loyal; mixed—muddled; uneasy—restless; vacant—empty; uniform—regular.

Out for a Spin

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Teager, Topeka, Kansas

After a Day's Toil in the Fields There's Nothing Like a Truck Ride Back to the Farm

No, Not a Dream

I saw a cowslip through the fence,
A horsefly in the store;
I saw a board walk up the street,
A stone step by the door.
I saw a mill race up the road,
A morning break the gloom;
I saw a nightfall on the lawn,
A clock run in the room.
I saw a peanut stand up high,
A sardine box in town;
I saw a bedspring at the gate,
An inkstand on the ground.

Wind Blown

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. C. M. Furry, Wenatchee, Wash.

Daily Anecdote

Mark Twain's Doubles

Mark Twain often received photographs from men whose friends had made them believe that they looked like him. Discovering that his house was beginning to run over with pictures of these aspirants to fame, Mark determined to relieve himself of the burden of answering the heavy correspondence, and so had his printer strike off a few hundred copies of the following form letter:

"My Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your letter and the photograph. In my opinion you are certainly more like me than any other of my numerous doubles. I may even say that you resemble me even more closely than I do myself. In fact, I intend to use your picture to shave by."

Quotation for Today

IT IS not enough to have great qualities, one must make good use of them.

—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Gignoux, Claude J. (klōd zhēn'-yōō')—Head of the powerful French Employers' Association.

Guarnieri, Prof. Felice (fä-lē'-chä gwär-nyä'-rē)—Italy's Minister for Foreign Trade and Exchange.

Hamada, Col. Hitoshi (hĭ'-tō-shĭ hä'-mä-dä)—Chief of the Japanese Army Political Service.

Jouhaux, Léon (lā'-ôN' zhōō'-ō')—Head of the Confédération Générale de Travail, the French labor federation.

Kusumoto, Colonel (kŭ-sōō'-mō-tō)—Chief of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army.

Maher Pasha, Ahmed (ä'-mĕd mä'-hĭr pä'-shä)—President of Egyptian Chamber of Deputies.

Milch, Gen. Erhard (ĕr'-härt milk)—Germany's Secretary of State for Air.

Navaresse, José Varelas (hō-sä' vä-rä'-läs nä'-vä-rĕs'-sä)—Spanish Insurgent General.

Potocki, Count Jerzy (yĕ'-zhĭ pō-tōts'-kē)—Polish Ambassador to the United States.

Smirnoff, Peter Alexandrovich (pyō'-tĕr ä'-lyĕ-ksän'-drŭ-vĭch smĭr-nôf')—New Soviet Commissar of Naval Affairs.

From Webster's International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Beethoven, Ludwig van (vän bā'-tō-vĕn)—Famous Prussian composer.

Eger (ā'-gĕr)—The leading city of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

Il Duce (ēl dōō'-chā)—The head of the Fascisti.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

One Thing at a Time

Never attempt to bear more than one kind of trouble at once. Some people bear three kinds: all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.—Edward Everett Hale.

'Steady There!'

Monitor Camera Club from John M. Turner, Albany

Piloting a Pair of Oxen Seems to Be a Serious Problem to This Youth

In Lighter Vein

The Explanation

"Mary, what's the reason for those cobwebs on the ceiling?"

"I don't know. There must be spiders in the house."—Tit-Bits.

Watch Closely

Angus: "Noo, Maggy, here's a ticket for the conjurin' show, and when the conjurer comes t' the part where he makes a teaspoonful o' flour into a dozen loaves, watch verra' verra' close."—Ashington Collieries Magazine.

The Vegetable Trend

Spinach ice cream will soon be produced by Philip Wenger, ice cream manufacturer, who is already selling tomato sherbet and is planning lima bean and green pea flavors.—Business Week.

We can just hear the mother of the small boy saying: "A spinach cone for the little boy!"

'Twas No Surprise

"So you've left your job, Pat."

"Yes."

"Was the boss surprised when he knew you were leaving?"

"No, he knew before I did."—Windsor Star.

Of Course

"He had to pull a few strings to get his job."

"What was the job?"

"Harpist."

Better Judgment

Daniel Frohman, ofttimes called the "dean of the theater," got his first break by disobeying orders. As advance man for Callender's Original Georgia Minstrels, he was ordered to route the show through the Leadville section of Colorado. Frohman protested by telegram, saying the section was poor, and the trip would not be profitable. Callender wired to take the show anyhow, but Frohman avoided Leadville, and box-office receipts showed his judgment was justified. That fall, Callender called him in and said: "You're done as an advance man." Frohman's chin dropped. "But," added Callender, "you stay on here. When I have a man who knows more than I do, I want him near me."

He was made manager of the Fifth Avenue (N. Y.) Theater, and three years later was producing for himself.—Wall St. Journal.

Discovery

When you awaken some morning and hear that somebody or other has been discovered, you can put it down as a fact that he discovered himself years ago—since which time he has been working, toiling, and striving to make himself worthy of general discovery.—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Gospel According to You

You are writing a book,
A chapter each day—
By the deeds that you do
And the words that you say.
Men are reading this book,
Whether faithless or true—
Friend, what is the Gospel
According to You?

—Anon.

Little Chauncey

"I know it's an unusual umbrella, but I came prepared for some of that unusual weather."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welsh Hospitality

London

Two young men, tramping in North Wales, soon discovered the hospitality of the country.

Starting off their first morning, they passed through a small village and, in attempting to drink from an old fountain, succeeded only in spattering themselves with water. A little girl from a cottage opposite saw their difficulty and ran out with a cup for them to use.

When well up on the moors, they stopped at an obscure mountain cottage to ask a laborer the way. His wife soon appeared with a jug of milk and gave each young man a large glassful, and then asked them to have more. But when offering to pay, they were graciously told, "Oh no, you are very welcome."

On reaching their objective, a little hamlet by the river Dee, they met on the bridge a man who told them that no vehicles ran on that day (Sunday) and they would have to walk back to their starting place. He asked them to his cottage and gave them something to eat.

Having arrived back at their lodging house sometime after the other wanderers had had their supper, the host offered one of the young men a plate of stewed fruit and cake. Again no charge: "You are very welcome!"

In this way the Welsh even more endear to the traveler their glorious mountains and valleys.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today, words of wisdom on the subject of "Culture" by Thomas J. Watson:

WISEIXQ, BC B EQXD, FC GHGISBXSJ XQKBXLQL BC DQBOFOK XQPFOQDQOE. BG-GSFQL EH ERQ FOLFTFLIBS, FE CIKKQCEC XQPFOQDQOE HP RFC GRJCFWBS, DQOEBS, HX CGFXFEIBS WHOLFEFHO.

Hidden Stars and Planets

The names of 10 stars or planets are hidden in the square below. These names should be read horizontally or vertically—not diagonally.

JUSATUB
NPMEARN
EIARCTH
PTUSURY
SENEVAT
IRICENU
LMUSGAS

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing CADET to CORPS in 4 moves.

How Much?

Two girls make $24.60 by sewing. The younger girl receives only one-half as much as the older. How much does each girl receive?

Fun With Synonyms

Try selecting the proper synonyms for these 10 words, as indicated by the example checked:

1	dense	restless	
2	thoughtful	meager	
3	composed	packed	✓
4	severe	regular	
5	scanty	empty	
6	reliable	critical	
7	mixed	tranquil	
8	uneasy	absorbed	
9	vacant	muddled	
10	uniform	loyal	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Village of Endor

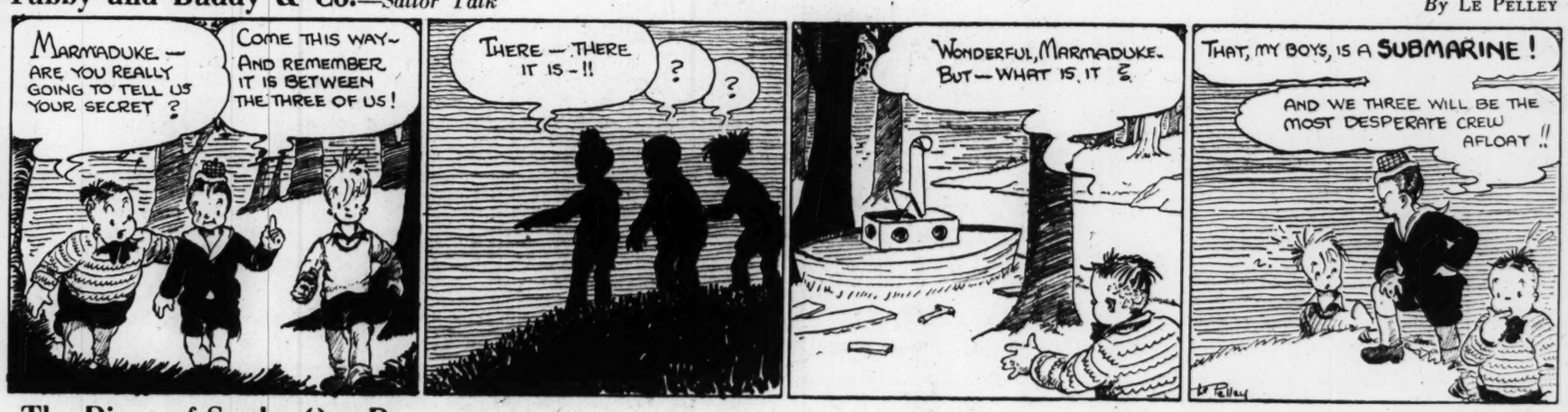
On the northerly slope of the hill now known as Little Hermon, and across the eastern end of the plain of Esdraelon from Mount Tabor, lies the little village of Endor, associated in Old Testament times with the clandestine visit which King Saul is said to have paid to a witch who lived there, his hope being that through her he might obtain some encouraging prediction concerning the success of the military campaign with which he was then engaged (I Sam. 28).

The reply received by Saul served but to deepen his disquiet, for he was warned that on the morrow he and his sons would fall in battle with the Philistines—and this came to pass as predicted, at Mount Gilboa, seven or eight miles to the south of Endor.

On making his way to the village of Endor, which appears to be seldom visited by other than Moslems, the writer was shown what purported to be the cave in which the woman with a "familiar spirit" carried on her incantations.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sailor Talk*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE — ARE YOU REALLY GOING TO TELL US YOUR SECRET ?
COME THIS WAY~ AND REMEMBER IT IS BETWEEN THE THREE OF US!
THERE — THERE IT IS -!!
?
?
WONDERFUL, MARMADUKE. BUT — WHAT IS IT ?
THAT, MY BOYS, IS A SUBMARINE !
AND WE THREE WILL BE THE MOST DESPERATE CREW AFLOAT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Skeptic*

By CARMACK

Saw Peter today, but he walked right by without speaking —
"Hey! what's the idea of being so high-hat?" I wagged —
He finally unbent enough to tell me he had won a medal for being the best bird dog in the county.
"Huh!" I thought. "He doesn't look any more like a bird than I do" —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Frost's Assistant*

By THE HAGERS

"JACK FROST," I CALLED, "WHY ARE YOU HERE? YOU'RE WORKING EARLIER THIS YEAR."
"I'VE SO MUCH WORK," REPLIED THE ELF, "I CANNOT DO IT BY MYSELF."
"IF THERE IS SOMETHING I CAN DO TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR YOU....."
"THERE IS!" JACK FROST SEEMED OVERJOYED. "AND, WADDLES, YOU ARE NOW EMPLOYED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain and Germany

HOW much does the Hitler-Chamberlain agreement mean? In some quarters it is being read as an Anglo-German alliance; in others as a mere gesture designed to make the partition of Czechoslovakia more palatable to Englishmen.

It is neither. It unquestionably expresses a sincere aspiration on the part of both signers. Herr Hitler has for fifteen years made friendship with Britain the key to his foreign policy. Mr. Chamberlain has sacrificed much to his conviction that by consultation a way can and must be found for Germany and Britain to live together peaceably. Their hasty and informal agreement states a basic fact—British-German relations are of first importance for Europe. There can hardly be another world war in the visible future if their differences can be ironed out. Instinctive understanding of that fact causes the peoples of both countries to give eager support to the hopes of their leaders.

The general terms of the Hitler-Chamberlain statement must meet with enthusiastic support, even as did the strikingly similar general terms of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, which pledged all the nations to peaceable adjustments. It is only when what the diplomats call "implementation" is considered that questions and criticism arise. France is already disturbed. But French uneasiness possibly will be allayed by Mr. Chamberlain's message to Premier Daladier, reaffirming British-French ties and associating France with any efforts for general European appeasement. This note is expected to help M. Daladier meet attacks in the Chamber of Deputies from those who believe the Munich agreement left France without real allies in Eastern Europe and bound her to the wheel of British-German policy.

Serious criticism from France—and from British opposition groups—will await further steps to carry the general terms into effect. Probably most Englishmen feel that even a weakened France must be Britain's first friend in Europe. In his recent book, "Britain and the Dictators," R. W. Seton-Watson expressed the view that,

> there can be no question of transferring our allegiance or friendship from France to Germany; . . . an Anglo-German understanding is inconceivable, and indeed not of much value, save on a triangular basis.

Yet triangles are always awkward and this one is really a quadrangle, with one corner in Rome. London is talking about a new Chamberlain flight to Italy to obtain a settlement of the Spanish trouble and put the British-Italian treaty of last spring into effect. This may be done if Mussolini is able to get out of Spain. Then what comes next? An Anglo-German non-aggression air pact? A German return to a Geneva divorced from Versailles? A colonial settlement? And some device by which Germany's exclusive economy can live beside Britain's freer one?

There is no immediate prospect of a clash of direct national interests. But national ideals are far from accordant. And the working out of the Hitler-Chamberlain hope can be hardly less difficult than implementation of the Kellogg Pact from which so much was expected just ten years ago.

Yes, Liquor Is a Problem

"THE alcohol problem has become one of the major perplexities of our civilization." This frank statement prefaces an announcement by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the most comprehensive organization devoted to study of the natural sciences in the United States, that it intends to make a "thorough, unbiased and strictly scientific investigation of the problems related to the control of alcoholic beverages."

The investigation is timely. Dissatisfaction with haphazard, inadequate liquor control and with relatively free exploitation of the liquor market is gradually but perceptibly rising in the United States. The premises on which the A. A. A. S. special council will proceed include the assumption that national prohibition was not successful since it did not wholly prevent the sale and use of alcoholic beverages. But another premise is that, "Repeal has not been successful. Excesses and abuses are evident to all." The A. A. A. S. announcement points out:

> Alcoholic beverages when used unwisely have caused inefficiency, disease and death. At least two specific evils are recognized both by the "wets" and the "drys." These are alcoholism and highway accidents due to the use of alcohol.

The committee at the outset well points out that the gathering of reliable factual information and education for individual self-control are potentially more important and effective than possibly hasty legal moves. As bearing on this individual conduct two or three facts are obvious. One is that if there were no alcoholic beverages or no addiction to them there would be no liquor problem. Another, no one denies the injurious effects of excessive use of alcohol. On the other hand abstinence never injured anyone or created a social problem.

Lockhart Takes a Fall

JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, whose life of Scott is regarded as excelled in the entire realm of biography only by Boswell's Johnson, has just taken a fall. For Sir Herbert Grierson, who knows more about Scott than any other man in the world, has recently shown that Lockhart's celebrated biography of his father-in-law, though it remains a great work of art, contains many inaccuracies.

That story of the shadow on the blind—of Scott's hand writing incessantly through the night—for example, seems to have been an invention. On one occasion Lockhart appears actually to have forged a letter; and he represents Scott's financial disaster as far less his own fault than it really was.

Yet, in an odd way, these matters redound to the still greater glory of Scott. Few men make such an impression on a son-in-law that he will go to the length of inventing things to their credit. Moreover, they do not detract from, they rather add to, the tragic grandeur of Scott's figure. For it is the essence of tragedy, at any rate in the classic view, that, though difficulties should be heroically met, they should arise out of some defect in the hero. And if Scott's financial failure was partly the result of his own immense extravagance, nothing that Sir Herbert has discovered suggests that he faced it with anything but sublime courage.

Old London Fades Away

ANOTHER bit of old London is to go: this time it is the block of houses that is the sole survival of Nash's Regent Street. There has been a good deal of regret and remonstrance voiced publicly, of late years, over the pulling down of fine, or picturesque old buildings in the capital.

All the same, it does not do to see nothing but sheer vandalism in these demolitions. With regard to the present case, most people would agree that Nash's talent lay rather in grouping and planning than in the individual design; and now that the rest of his street, with the famous Quadrant, has disappeared, the appeal of this isolated remnant is not very great.

Bradshaw

BRADSHAW'S Railway Guide enters upon the hundredth year of its existence in October, and arrangements are already being made for a centenary celebration in 1939. Although the honor of being the first timetable in Britain does not belong to Bradshaw, it alone, of the early pioneers, has become the authority whose rulings admit of no appeal. Many have complained of the erudition necessary to understand its cabalistic symbols; and many, forced to make some such pathetic plea as

> Oh, Mr. Porter,
> What shall I do?
> I want to go to Birmingham,
> And they've put me down at Crewe,

have reckoned themselves victims of the oracle, of a mystic pronouncement beyond mother-wit to interpret, of a Bradshavian jest.

One sympathizes with these, but, nevertheless, it is their understanding that is at fault. For although bewildered students may feel that a full comprehension of Bradshaw is as remote as that appreciation of Milton, which is "the last reward of consummated scholarship," it is a fact that, once grasped, Bradshaw, like Milton, will not fail to transport his reader.

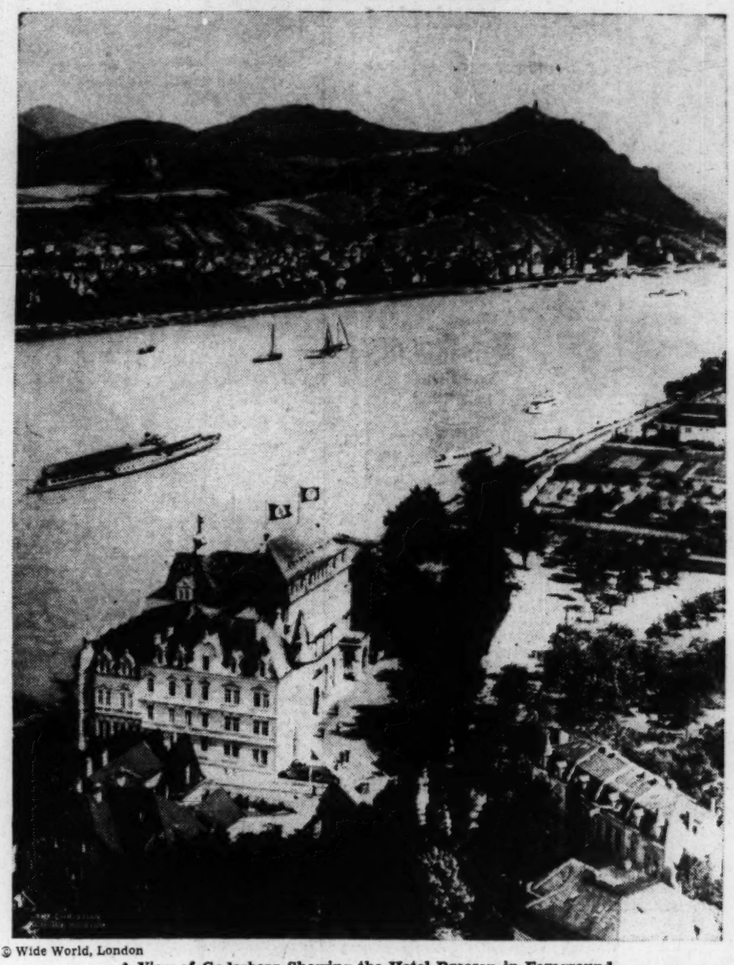
Wanted—Better Penal Officers

IN THE face of mounting evidence that prison officials are not always all that could be desired—consider, for example, the recent Holmesburg Prison atrocity—it is gratifying to find positive steps being taken which may remedy the situation. In Michigan it is now possible for college students to supplement their work in sociology by spending a portion of their time at Southern Michigan Prison getting practical experience in dealing with the so-called "unfortunates" who come into the custody of the law.

It is reported that at least one student from Michigan State College will spend approximately three months working in the Classification Department of the prison. Here, where the case history of each inmate is compiled and kept on file, he will have ample opportunity to see first hand some of the underlying causes of crime.

Advocates of prison reform have long urged the more extensive use of Civil Service and the appointment of career men and women to positions of importance in penal work. It is conceivable that many students privileged to serve under experienced prison workers will favorably consider careers in the penal field. Is it not also possible that similar co-operation between prison officers and colleges in other states might become the basis for securing useful recruits in this important branch of social service?

On the Beautiful Rhine



© Wide World, London

A View of Godesberg Showing the Hotel Dreesen in Foreground

Vacation in Godesberg

SO GODESBERG has been promoted into the Stresa, Lugano, Nyon, San Remo category—places the world associates with international conferences, the relentless tide of European affairs, cold green baize tables, diplomatic strategy, tense statesmen and tattered pacts. I wish Godesberg had stayed in the ranks. I should like people to share my very different picture of this peaceful Rhine town and its environments, where I spent a holiday in August of this year.

Before we left for Germany, friends looked dubious. "You don't know what may happen," they said. So we were a bit keyed up. But I shall never forget that first morning on the Rhine-terrace of the Petersberg Hotel—where the British Premier stayed during his momentous talks with the German Chancellor. In shimmering heat we looked down 1,000 feet to the most magnificent panorama of the Rhine with Godesberg just below and the Dreesen Hotel where the second Chamberlain-Hitler talk took place. The terrace was packed with happy-looking Germans, many of the women in the colorful peasant-type of dresses. A party of young people had walked up through the woods from Königswinter below and were singing to the accompaniment of guitars, gay, spontaneous songs, and it seemed they would never stop, and certainly no one wanted them to. The sunshine, the beauty of the setting, the laughter and the music must have thawed anyone's apprehension. How could one be anything but happy in such circumstances?

That same first evening the friendly Yorkshire accent mingled with "Achs," "Jas," and "Danke schöns" in the warm night air on the terrace. A choir from Hull was being entertained by a German choir, which had been on a similar visit to England. They didn't understand each other half the time but that seemed rather to make them laugh and sing all the more, and it melted the language barrier. One member of the Hull party told me he was staying with a German family. They spoke little English and he no German, but they made signs, he said, and he was having a "champion time."

We took a ferry over the Rhine and landed, just like Mr. Chamberlain, on the doorstep of the Dreesen Hotel. But whereas he went in to his talks, we went to laze in the sun at the fine swimming pools close by. The diving was thrilling to watch and most of the bathers were the color of Red Indians. I thought the Germans tended to be plump, but I was glad of it when I went off a water-shoot and struck a submerged form. We both came up spluttering. "Du bist ganz weich," I said, recalling my school German. I meant to say he was quite soft; I believe I told him he was mushy, besides being unforgivably familiar in "du-ing" him. But he understood and was delighted. He even thought I spoke German, and said a lot of things I didn't understand.

We went for long trips in a motor coach—English, Americans, Germans, and Netherlanders—and we got on splendidly together. We saw the lovely valleys of the Moselle, Ahr, and Lahn Rivers.

Every inch of land seemed to be cultivated. Rich, ripe corn stood in great wide fields and in little patches where there can hardly have been room to turn a tractor. Everywhere the harvesters gave us a friendly wave; wherever we stopped for refreshment, we had a warm welcome. Of course, there were swastika flags and uniforms, but somehow they didn't seem to leave much of an impression. The Rhinelanders are a happy people. This part of Germany is predominantly Roman Catholic and there is not the same vigorous form of National Socialism that there is in other parts of the Reich. We met an ice-cream man who said he was a "stop-me-and-buy-one."

We stopped at places where there were natural springs of aerated water, cool, refreshing, and bubbly. You could drink as much as you liked, free, as it came out of the ground; we did. In the evenings as we drove back to Godesberg we sang each others' songs—American, English, German, and Dutch. They sang ours much better, but I think we gave them more amusement.

We explored the Seven Mountains with their whispering woods and romantic castle ruins, idled up and down the Rhine in paddle-steamers, and visited the lovely old university town and cultural center, Bonn, where Beethoven was born. And every night we sat on the terrace of our hotel and watched the myriad twinkling lights of the riverside stretching right down to Cologne.

It will always be beautiful Godesberg to me.

PETER LYNE

The Wide Horizon

Timing a Plea for Peace

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

THERE is little use at this stage in attempting a conclusive analysis of what the United States, either in terms of the Administration here in Washington or in terms of public opinion generally, is going to think about the manner in which peace has been temporarily achieved in Europe. Conflicting waves of reactions have passed through this city already in the short time since Munich saw a settlement signed. While some are thinking only in terms of tremendous relief, others—and they include a surprising number of persons who have been strong isolationists until very recently—feel that a mistake has been made and that Adolf Hitler will emerge only the stronger to defy the world another time and claim another victory at the point of sharper bayonets.

But it is interesting, and worth considerable notice that the crisis has disclosed an American diplomatic machine functioning with extraordinary smoothness and effectiveness in a European crisis. It is foolish for anyone to give to American efforts excessive credit for having averted war in Europe. But American influence was exerted throughout the crisis in an efficient and steady manner, and because of intelligent timing and extremely sound evaluation of the personalities involved, made a contribution to the outcome.

The mechanics deserve attention. For over a year Secretary of State Hull and Undersecretary of State Welles have been energetically improving America's diplomatic machine. Their key creation was a policy group within the State Department, a group of men who meet together and give to their deliberations the benefit of many points of view.

* * *

During this crisis the policy group was in almost constant session, debating, drafting, criticizing, analyzing. It studied the characters of the leading figures on the European stage. It attempted to plot the probable line of action of each principal involved. Early in the crisis it carefully charted the framework within which the United States would act. Its members decided that there must be no American commitment, but that subject to this limitation, America would exert its influence as it had never been exerted before.

They had prepared for months to give American action the maximum weight by two sequences of moves. First, they had done everything within their power to dissuade Europe from the belief that the United States could be ignored as a factor in European affairs. Second, they had long since been assiduously trying to make all the nations of the world conscious of what, for lack of a better phrase, must be called "international morality."

On the one hand speeches and such deliberate moves as refusal of helium to Germany for its airships were designed to imply that if any single nation was thinking of world dominance by force it should not make the mistake as Germany did in 1914 of assuming that under no circumstances would the United States fight. On the other hand Mr. Hull's speeches, tirelessly repeated sermons on international morals, were designed to create a body of outside world opinion which could be mobilized in time of crisis.

* * *

The background sequences came into play when the crisis arose. There was no threat whatever in the actual texts of messages which went to Chancellor Hitler. But behind them unstated were the reminders that the United States should be counted a possible long-range military factor. And when other nations around the globe followed the American lead and sent messages to Germany pleading for peaceful settlement, it disclosed that Mr. Hull had not been preaching his international morality in vain since July 16, 1937. He had succeeded in producing a situation whereby had the Reichsführer chosen war instead of peace he would automatically have stood condemned in the official statements of most of the world as an aggressor. His moral position would have been hopeless.

It was this background which gave weight to the courteous messages which President Roosevelt dispatched to Germany. And further weight came from their timing, and their character. Herr Hitler was told that he would be a great man in the eyes of the world if he made peace instead of war, a suggestion which may have been important. And Signor Mussolini—probably to his own great surprise—received a personal message from the President of the United States asking him to exert his influence for peace. This appeal, joined with the similar one from London, gave him an opportunity to play a leading role.

America emerges from the ordeal a more important diplomatic factor in Europe than it has been at any time since the Senate rejected the Versailles Treaty.

The big question which remains is whether this influence was used to the fullest by Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier at Munich. It was a force behind them and supporting them in their resistance to the concept of rule by force. There is reason for believing that both President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are disappointed in the use made of their backing. But this cannot be stated authoritatively. The truth will be known when history is written—perhaps many years from now.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Railways and Wages

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the Monitor recently, I was disappointed to read your editorial favoring a reduction in wages for railroad employees. It is likely you base your reasoning on the propaganda furnished by the railroads, which paints an untrue picture of the situation.

The facts are that in 1937 the average wage of railroad employees was slightly more than $1,100. The railroads talk very little about the compensation of their employees except they seek to show that the running trade groups have high earnings. There are, of course, a few of the high speed trains that produce unusual earnings for a few men who man them, but, if their wages were reduced 50 per cent, it would mean very little to the industry as a whole as there are so few of them. The facts are that most other industries are paying higher wages than the railroads pay.

The railroads are in difficulty and the employees do not question that fact, but high wages to employees is not an important factor. The real difficulty of the railroad industry is unfair competition, such as highways, waterways, pipelines and airways. The Government has generally subsidized the competition and that condition should be remedied. Another important factor is over-capitalization. The financial policy pursued for many years in the railroad industry is indefensible and must be changed. Employees have offered to co-operate with the railroads in a program for the benefit of the whole industry, but we have been unable to induce them to drop their ill-timed program of wage cutting.

J. A. PHILLIPS, President
Order of Railway Conductors of America
Washington

Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is an age in which extraordinary evidences of progress in the world are being accompanied by the still more astonishing phenomena of various types of violent and destructive evil seeking to prevent the enlightened advancement of men.

Whatever the immediate future holds, however events shape, one thing is certain. The ultimate and sure victory over present conflicting forces will not rest with the side having the largest or most efficient material equipment or knowledge but with the one nearest allied to spiritual understanding which is the source of all power and morality.

Temporary so-called victory may occur and those winning may think they have achieved gain. But even material history, philosophy and every other known source by which men test their progress show that only those nations or peoples whose cause reposed on foundations nearest to the spiritual and moral have survived and really grown.

War must be thought before becoming an act. So the remedy lies in correcting thought and not the acts that are only effects. World thinking is now weighing the whole question of war and brute force as never before.

How vital it is, then, that thinking, at this momentous juncture, be measured and weighed according to our spiritual and moral nature and not by mere outward happenings. Power, authority, force—all might rest, in reality, only in God, good, Spirit. Thinking based on this premise is concrete and assured of final victory. Reasoning resting on only the material, supported and spurred on by human will, involves passions and is negative, a blind, so-called force.

May those charged with the sacred trust of governing peoples now especially discern how little they can really do without allying themselves to that omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient Principle which is God, the only Ruler of the universe.

NORTON WEBB
New York

Bedtime (Crime) Stories

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a father who has seen his son sit by the hour (until ordered not to) listening intently to radio programs about crime, and high-powered emotion, I have wondered why parents haven't become more aware of what these programs are liable to do to their children, and why parents haven't taken steps open to them to protest. Is it because they are gullible enough to believe the plea of the sponsors that such programs teach youngsters to respect the law?

Sponsors of radio programs are seeking, of course, only to sell their product. It is probably too much to expect them to have ideals, or any feeling of responsibility for the morals of society. The only way to correct this situation is to show these sponsors that such a means of advertising is not only failing to sell more of their product, but is going to reduce sales. The sponsors of objectionable programs for children are mostly the makers of foods for children. Who buys the food though? Perhaps children do leave their play and tease to stay up a minute longer each night just to hear the latest machine-gun escapade. But parents, if they only realize the harm done, can effectively protest by purchasing only foods that are not so advertised. The market offers a large enough selection so that a choice may be made without offending the child's taste.

The argument that "Well, you can turn your radio off, or make your child stay away from it," is almost too naïve to be given consideration. We buy radios to use. We like to give our children some use of them. We feel that we have the right to take advantage of this potentially constructive development.

If organized effort is necessary to arouse parents to what is going on, why doesn't some newspaper like the Monitor encourage such organization? Why not permit readers to express their ideas through your letters column? I would be glad to take it upon myself to call such letters to the attention of offending radio programs sponsors.

R. W. C.
Wilmette, Ill.

Praise and Politics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent letter to the Monitor "A Republican" takes Governor Aiken of Vermont to task for his criticism of the leaders of the G. O. P. and then goes on to praise the managers of the Republican Party "through all of the prosperous years since its inception."

Now it would seem that if the party had been as well managed as your contributor seems to believe, it would not find itself in such straits as it is today. Reason and logic refute such claims.

However in criticizing the leaders of his party Governor Aiken is not alone. William Allen White has something to say on the subject, and in lambasting the leaders of the G. O. P. he minces no words.

No one doubts the stalwart Republicanism of Governor Aiken and Mr. White, and these two gentlemen in their honest criticism are rendering their party a far greater service than all the fulsome praise of the standpatters can ever do. Our true friends are those that tell us of our faults. Political leaders should be grateful for merited rebuke, and so should we all.

CHARLES A. KOLP
Los Angeles, Calif.